

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Inheritance In Sheep Breeding

By B. O. Severson

The supreme test of merit for mutation sheep is competition in the show ring based on inheritance. Such animals that are able to win and to produce winners should be known to all breeders. In the case of most breeds this is accomplished by no direct effort on the part of breeders' associations but through reports in papers or by actual observation in or at the ringside. The livestock papers should be commended in this connection as well as those who attend fairs and exhibitions, thereby making it possible to establish standards and types within

and the duty that an association owes to the breed and to the members it represents from the standpoint of inheritance. A breed is a group of animals possessing certain definite characteristics which distinguish them from other animals of the same species. These characteristics or "trade marks" are uniformly transmitted by parents to offspring from generation to generation. Why is a breed composed of animals relatively uniform in appearance and characteristics? It is because a breed has become established by the mating of individuals that are

came necessary especially with the increase in numbers of sheep within the breed. The necessity was based on the importance of inheritance to the improvement and maintenance of such breeds as well as a protection against the contamination from unrelated animals. In other words, the organization and maintenance of breeders' associations was based on the realization of the importance of inheritance and to guard the breed from contamination of outside "blood."

This was the first stage of breeders' associations which had their develop-



Hampshire Stud Rams Imported by H. L. Finch for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

a breed. However, in no case is a record made by which one may identify the winners in sheep by registry numbers. Why is it that sheep breeders' associations have failed to recognize the importance of making a record of prize winners? One exception is that of the American Hampshire Association which in the last volume of its flock record has recorded the winnings at the International of 1917 and a partial list of breeders with the number of ewes in each flock.

In this discussion it might be well to bring out the significance of a breed

alike in "blood lines," that is, their inheritance is of common origin.

At first, individual breeders selected animals of merit and concentrated their inheritance into families possessing desired characteristics. In order to do this successfully from generation to generation, private flock records were kept. Groups of men breeding sheep of the same kind, or often breeders in a certain locality (Great Britain), would organize a breeder's association for the purpose of keeping records of sheep owned by each of the several breeders. These records be-

ment from individual flock records. The early breeders established breeds because they realized that there are poor, medium, and excellent individuals within any class of animals as well as within a breed. This is just as true today, but how can a breeder know that a ram or a ewe is an excellent individual through inheritance? With sheep, in most instances, the breeder must rely upon the memory of the breeder of the animal for any evidence of merit based on inheritance. It is true that thousands of dollars are expended annually for show ring

awards, and yet there is no place where a person interested can turn to find the registry number of the sheep that have won awards. The very thing for which breeds were established, the very thing for which awards are made and money expended by breeders' associations is disregarded and the breeder is unable to make use intelligently of the inheritance of prize winners. If prize winners are selected on a basis of individual merit without regard to their ability to produce prize winners, then the value of inheritance is not fully appreciated. This is because an animal unable to reproduce its excellence is of no permanent value to the breed.

There has probably never been as great a sire of Shorthorn cattle in America as White Hall Sultan, and his worth to the breed has been established by the ability of his progeny to win in the show ring and their ability in turn to produce prize winners. There are White Hall Sultans in breeds of sheep, but how many know of them? How can we locate them? How can we study them? How can we let sheep breeders have information on the leading strains of "blood lines" within a breed?

It seems to me that one way would be for breeders' associations to make a record of the show ring awards which could be used for this study. The flock books of Great Britain not only record the registry number of prize winning sheep, but also include an annual record of each flock, stating the number of mature ewes, the number of yearling ewes, the name and registry number of each ram used each season, the number of new ewes added to the flock, from whom new ewes are purchased, and finally it gives a detailed address of each breeder. All this information gives to the prospective breeder some idea as to the importance of individual breeders, their location, the kinds of rams used, and makes possible a detailed study of the system of breeding of each breeder. Further than this the association could, with such records, keep in touch with its development or note whether, for some reason, it has had a setback in this section or that

section. This information could be used to guide it in constructive extension work in behalf of the breed it represents.

It would therefore seem proper in view of the importance that sheep hold in agriculture and its present popularity that breeders should recognize that inheritance in sheep is on a par with its recognition in the case of dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, and swine. We should not be "slackers" on this important matter. We should have our breeders' associations publish the winners of awards in a manner such that anyone interested could determine the best "blood lines" within a breed. We should select sheep of merit based on inheritance. This requires a knowledge

IMPORTANT!

**The Third Annual Ram
Sale of the National Wool
Growers Association will
be held at the State Fair
Grounds, Salt Lake City,
Utah, August 27, 28, 29,
30, 1918.**

We invite you to attend.

of the most approved individuals which can only be permanently established by line breeding. Line breeding in reality has the same significance as a breed except that it refers to concentration of inheritance within a breed. A breed represents less concentration of blood lines within a species with individuals more or less closely related by inheritance.

I believe from the above arguments that it is the duty of each sheep breeder to see to it that at the next meeting of his sheep breeding association that this matter be brought up for consideration and enactment.

Be at the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27-28-29-30.

"THE BUSY FARMER"

In the morning up at five,
Work in sight, O, man alive!
Cows to milk, pigs to feed,
Horses to curry, fields to seed.
It is Springtime. If he reaps
He must move by bounds and leaps.
In the morning, fresh and dewey,
Streams the milk from brindle mooney.

Pigs are grunting, red, white, spotted,
When their feed has been allotted;
Horses, fat, bay and dapple,
Slick and round as any apple,
Champ on bits when changed from hal-
ters,

And the farmer never falters
As he follows up the seeder,
For he knows that he's the feeder
Of the people of the Nations,
'City folks and soldiers' rations.

For his wants he has no fear;
Needs but work for half the year.
But the burden he must bear
Be it rain or sun's fierce glare,
Of providing bread and meat
For the city folks to eat;
Of providing milk and honey
To exchange for city money,
Which he very soon returns
For the products city earns.

In his life of stress and hurry
Little time has he for worry,
Knowing well that he supplies
All the needs beneath the skies.
What envy need he feel for any
Or wish for pastimes of the many,
Whose pleasures are fictitious,
Not real, but meretricious.

Farmers look at natural pictures;
Nature gives them daily lectures;
Their work affords them recreation.
And when the Author of Creation
Calls the farmer to accounting,
It will be by some clear fountain
Gushing pure and sparkling waters.
And he, with wife and sons and daughters
Underneath the restful bowers,
Midst the fragrance of the flowers,
Will be told 'tis no transition
For a farmer, from earth to Heaven.

—A. J. Knollin, Sr.

WILL USE BETTER RAMS

C. X. Jenes.

From what I hear several Oregon men are going to attend the Salt Lake Ram Sale. While our men did not buy many rams last year I believe they will buy more this year. We are getting returns on our wool appraisements pretty fast now and the prices are the best we have ever received. Most of the clip is bringing from 55 to 60 cents and this is pretty good. The grower is also receiving more for his lambs than last year. At that time we contracted the lambs too early, so did not receive their full value. I don't think any lambs have been contracted in Oregon yet. Crossbred ewe lambs are be-

row counties in a single month, most of them going to Montana at \$3.50 per head. Of course, that kind of thing is all over now, there are not that many sheep in both those counties today and yearling ewes sell around \$16.00 per head.

But we are drifting back to the fine wool and in a few years will have many Merino ewes again. The Rambouillet and the Lincoln ram are again in demand. For some reason our sheepmen never used many Cotswolds, probably because there are no Cotswold stud flocks in this section. The same is true of Washington. I should think the Cotswolds would do as well here as anywhere else. It is a very popular breed in Idaho.



Some of W. S. Hansen's Polled Rambouillets for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

ing held at \$12.50 a head for September delivery. There will be quite a few of these this year as Lincoln and Rambouillet rams were used mostly last fall. The blackfaced rams never were very popular in eastern Oregon and fewer of them were used last year than for many years. Our fellows are not strong on blackfaces because we sell most of our lambs for breeders. Oregon has long had the reputation of having the heaviest shearing Merino ewes of any Western state. She has furnished more breeding ewes for Montana, Washington and Idaho than all other states combined, and in days goneby has sent hundreds of thousands to Wyoming. I have seen as many as 300,000 fine woolled yearlings shipped out of Umatilla and Mor-

Feed is short and dry in eastern Oregon. The outlook for hay is very poor. If we should have a hard winter there will not be enough to go around. The wheat crop in eastern Oregon is very light. Land that ordinarily produces 40 bushels per acre is yielding around 25 bushels. In the newer dry land sections where a 20 to 25 bushel crop is hoped for, the crop is running from 8 to 15 bushels. Were it not for the high price of wheat hundreds of these fields would not be cut at all. Sheep pull through in dry weather but wheat never does.

If you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale the man who attends will have the advantage of you.

WOOL ADMINISTRATOR'S BULLETIN NO. 103

The grades of off wools which the licensed off wool dealers are permitted to buy from dealers and commission merchants, and the prices to be paid for same, Atlantic seaboard, are as follows:

Montana Tags .....	.22
Other Territory Tags .....	.20
Fleece Tags, fine and half-blood .....	.25
Fleece Tags, medium .....	.20
Corral sweepings .....	.07
Territory Murrain .....	.25
Fleece Murrain .....	.30
Territory dead wool .....	.45
Fleece dead wool .....	.55

Terms are the same as those apply-

ing on the straight wool, namely, net cash with interest from the date of arrival of the wool to date of payment and the rate of commission applying, either 3½ per cent for Territories or 4 per cent for Fleeces. The wools are to be billed to the purchasing off wool dealer.

Wools sold at other than Atlantic seaboard points, must either be sold delivered seaboard or less the current freight rate thereto.

The wools are to be sorted, blended, scoured or carbonized, and offered to the government at the earliest possible date and offered, where practical, in quantities of not less than 10,000 pounds clean weight.

The government will pay for such

wool, cost plus three per cent commission, cost to be first cost and charges. Charges include cartage and interest, but no overhead.

The wools bought from dealers must not be blended with the wools bought from manufacturers.—Charles J. Nichols, Government Wool Administrator.

UTAH WOOL APPRAISEMENTS

The appraisements of Utah wools are proceeding as rapidly as could be expected, and most of the original bag wool has been appraised. A great deal of that which remains are mixed clips that are being graded. We have reports on the following appraisements from southern Utah:

122 bags Fountain Green	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents
95 bags Fountain Green	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
80 bags Manti	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents
14 bags Manti	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents
20 bags Cedar City	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents
30 bags Cedar City	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
107 bags St. George	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents
114 bags Tropic	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents
88 bags Ephraim	58 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents
90 bags Bluff	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
185 bags Panguitch	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
88 bags Cedar City	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents

STILL DRY IN NEW MEXICO

The long drought in New Mexico remains unbroken with the exception of a few local showers. Cattle and sheepmen have been through the longest feeding period in the history of the region. Some began to feed the first of January and the end is not yet. In our own case we have benefited by a couple of showers and discontinued feeding the sheep the latter part of June.

We saved slightly better than 90 per cent lamb crop and lost no ewes from starvation. We began feeding chopped yucca, which we cut with a twelve-horsepower gasoline engine, about the middle of February. We feed three pounds of yucca and one ounce of cottonseed meal per head daily, in addition to range, which until recently consisted mainly of several varieties of sage.

Competent help is difficult to secure as the government has stripped this locality of all classes of labor, and pays an hourly wage with which we cannot compete, even at the high prices of wool and mutton.

Financial assistance to carry on operations is difficult to obtain as Uncle Sam seems to be the chief borrower at this time. Under present conditions stockmen are sorely tempted to dispose of their holdings and follow the procession to the government camps.

WILL EMPLOY GIRLS

The Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, have had many of their



A Robson Cotswold Consigned to the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

employees drafted, so they are short of good sheep herders. After thinking the matter over, the manager, Mr. H. C. Wood, has decided to employ lady herders if they can be secured. He believes that young women from 18 to 22 would make excellent herders and be able to handle the sheep as well as men. With women doing the herding he feels that camp tenders would become more plentiful and thinks the owners might even dispense with the camp tenders. As the company has concluded to make this experiment young ladies who desire occupation of this kind should forward their applications, accompanied by photograph, to Mr. H. C. Wood, Spencer, Idaho.

COLORADO WOOL APPRAISED

We have the following appraisements from Boston on Colorado wools grown in the vicinity of Rifle, Colorado:

47 bags	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
28 "	63 c
24 "	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
90 "	71 c
4 "	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
46 "	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
29 "	70 c
30 "	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
32 "	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
12 "	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
20 "	61 c
18 "	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
20 "	66 $\frac{3}{4}$ c

MANY YEARLINGS IN IDAHO

Last winter there were 200,000 ewe lambs held over in Idaho. These had been purchased in the fall by speculators, the intention being to sell them out of the shearing corral in the spring. A few bands of these yearlings have been sold, but there are probably 150,000 still for sale. The general asking price is \$15 a head, and, as they cost from \$10 to \$13 last fall and were wintered on \$15 hay, they will not show a large margin of profit.

With so many of these yearlings unsold the speculators are not likely to repeat their performance this year. The large number of yearling ewes on the market, in addition to the more conservative attitude of the bankers, is tending to curtail the sale of bands of older breeding ewes.—E. R. M.

FEEDER LAMBS IN OREGON

Lake Co., Oregon, will have a large number of feeder lambs for sale this fall—Sept. 1st to Oct. 1st. Rambouillets with a cross of Lincoln and Cotswold. It's been dry this summer and lambs will not be fat, but have done well up to now. Our feed is short and won't be able to fatten for market. If you have inquiries, please let them know where feeders can be had.—J. L. Lyon, Lakeview, Oregon.

IDAHO HAY PRICES

The rules of the National Hay Dealers' Association for grading of hay will apply in Idaho hereafter in the sale of alfalfa, Harvey Allred, director of the state farm markets bureau, has announced in a bulletin explaining agreements reached by producers and consumers at recent conferences at Caldwell, Twin Falls and Idaho Falls.

The rules for grading and the prices, with the understanding that the hay is to be well baled when for outside markets, are as follows:

"Fancy Alfalfa—Shall be pure alfalfa, fine stemmed, bright green color, with clinging foliage. Price range from \$15 to \$17.50.

may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of green color, of coarse or medium texture, 20 per cent bleached and 2 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of greenish cast, of fine stem and clinging foliage and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. All to be sound and sweet. Price range from \$11 to \$13.50.

"No. 2 Alfalfa—Shall be of any sound and sweet well-baled alfalfa not good enough for standard and may contain 10 per cent foreign matter. Price range from \$9.50 to \$12.

"No. 3 Alfalfa—May contain 25 per cent stack spotted hay, but must be dry and not to contain more than 8 per cent of foreign matter. Or it may be of a green color and may contain

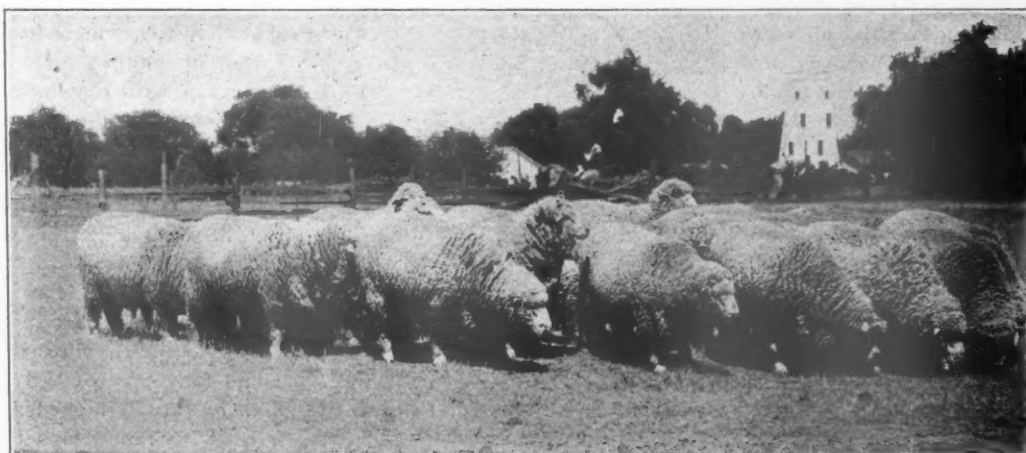
good stuff for the 27th of August.

I am inclosing you a photo of one of the rams in the Walnut Hall consignment. He is two years old and has the record of winning ten firsts and five champions at state fairs and has won first at Chicago and one reserved champion first.

ROBT. S. BLASTOCK.

WHOLE AUSTRALIAN CLIP TAKEN

The prime minister of Australia recently announced that Great Britain would take over the entire Australian wool clip during the war and for one year following. His announcement was as follows:



Ellenwood & Ramsay's Half-Bred Corriedales for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27 to 30

Choice Alfalfa—Shall be reasonably fine leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound. Price range from \$13.50 to \$16.

Color of Alfalfa

"No. 1 Alfalfa—Shall be, if coarse, of bright green color and may contain one per cent foreign matter. If of finer stem, being of a medium texture, green in color, but not necessarily as bright as the previously described coarse alfalfa, it may contain 3 per cent foreign matter. Or it may be of fine stem, heavy clinging foliage of a dull green color and may contain 5 per cent foreign matter, sound and sweet. Price range from \$12.50 to \$15.

"Standard Alfalfa—May be of green color, of coarse or medium texture and

50 per cent of foreign matter. Or it may be set alfalfa and it may contain 5 per cent foreign matter. Price range from \$8 to \$10.50.

"Clover chaff or clover from which the seed has been hulled should command a price equal to one-half the value of hay according to condition and grade."

IMPORTED HAMPSHIRE

Since I wrote you last I have received advice that my sheep for the Salt Lake Sale are on the water, and on Monday received cable advising that they would probably land any day after 16th, so if everything goes all right I hope to be on hand with some

"The negotiations which have been proceeding for several weeks between His Majesty's government and the Commonwealth government have been satisfactorily completed. The Imperial government has extended the purchase of the Australian wool clips for a period covering the currency of the war, and one full wool-year, commencing on July 1st, after the termination of hostilities, and ending on June 30th following.

"The flat rate of 31 cents per pound of greasy wool, as at present, has been arranged for the term, plus charges to cover expenses from the wool warehouse to f. o. b. steamer. The Australian wool growers will participate to the extent of 50 per cent, in any

profit accruing from the sale of wool for other than British government purposes. The conditions as to appraisal payment as per current contract.

"The control will remain in the hands of the Central Wool Committee, who have successfully conducted the wool scheme since its initiation, and who have the confidence of the wool growers.

"This transaction is the largest ever completed in Australia. The estimated returns, embracing two wool clips only, will exceed \$500,000,000, and is by far the largest wool transaction ever recorded in the world.

"Before negotiations were opened it was necessary for the Central Wool Committee to arrange for the storage in Australia of large quantities of wool at three or four principal ports in order to take advantage of every available ton of shipping. These temporary warehouses are in the course of erection, and will be available for the carry-over of the present and storage of the recently acquired clips. To Commonwealth wool growers and sheep breeders this Imperial government wool purchase gives a security previously unknown in the pastoral history of Australia, and the circulation of the proceeds practically means stability to financial and commercial institutions throughout the Commonwealth for the period covered by the agreement."

CALIFORNIA WOOL UP TO 74 CENTS

We have had no returns from our wool yet, except telegrams stating that it had arrived there safely and it is being graded at the present time. Several northern California men have received statements showing the appraised value of their wool. Such values range all the way from 50 cents for some short dirty fall wool up to as high as 74 cents for Red Bluff spring clip. Most of the prices were from 62 to 70 cents for fine medium staple.

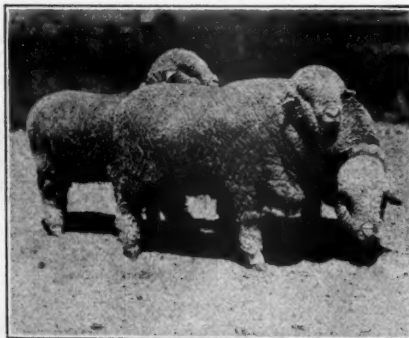
Finished shipping our lambs last week and we are now in pretty good

shape to continue through the dry season, which is the dryest that I have known here.

FRED A. ELLENWOOD.

IN EASTERN IDAHO

Range conditions in my part of the country have greatly improved recently. We had splendid rains just at the right time. The Lincoln and Cotswold ram lambs that I will offer at the coming Salt Lake Sale will be much better than the offerings of last year. They are March dropped lambs, and got a splendid start this year, and have kept growing right through. They will not be pampered in the least, but will be shipped direct from the range.



Some Butterfield Ewes for the Salt Lake Sale

There will be an opportunity for some one to get an exceptional set of Cotswold and Lincoln ram lambs. I regret that I have no yearlings to offer, but the demand was so strong last year that I sold out my ram lambs of all breeds excepting the Shropshires and Oxfords. I am sending 75 Oxford range rams to the sale, which are exceptionally well grown out. I think I have one of the best Oxford rams of my own raising that I have ever seen. In fact, I do not know that I have seen a better mutton type sheep of any breed than this Oxford. It is possible if I have room in the car I will send him down to the sale for exhibition, but not for sale. This is a two-year-old ram and I have some lambs from him this year that promise to be of the same blocky, thick type that he is. My stud and range Shropshire rams are developing fine on grass alone. Grain

is too hard to get and too high to put the big fat on them, and anyway it is an injury to the sheep, in my judgment, to be overly fat. They will be in excellent condition for service, and as a breeder and not a dealer in rams, it is my object always to deliver rams in serviceable shape rather than in show shape.

In a recent letter from a leading eastern sheep commission house it was remarked that the lambs coming to market this year were exceptionally good, but that the yearlings and wethers were not fat, and the reason was inquired for. It is of course a loss to any sheep man to displace his ewes and lambs on the national forest with dry sheep, and the day is passed for dry sheep to fatten on the open range. There is too much trailing and the fattening range for dry sheep is taken up with dry farms. It is my judgment that the time has come when the only lambs that will be carried over will be such ewe lambs as will be necessary to keep up the breeding flocks, taking the place of ewes lost and culled.

I feel confident that the coming sale will be a great success. There seems to be an unusually strong demand for rams of all breeds. The 27th of July I shipped a car lot of Shropshire ram lambs to the West Tennessee Experiment Station at Jackson, Tennessee, to be sold at auction on the 8th of August. These rams were shipped at the request of Mr. R. M. Murphy, Specialist in Animal Husbandry for the United States government, who has said it was almost impossible for owners of small flocks to find good rams to buy.—A. J. Knollin.

SHEARING COMPLETED

Shearing operations are complete in Montana. The plant near Billings here has closed down. J. B. Long & Co., sheared 325,000 pounds from their Crow reservation herds and the Snyder Sheep Company 240,000 pounds. Lee Simonsen has completed his herds also and will ship about 333,000 pounds from Thermopolis, Wyoming.—L. W.

FODDER SUBSTITUTES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The very acute shortage of feeding stuffs in France, the central powers, and the northern neutrals has led to experiments with all sorts of wild vegetation, often resulting in their successful adoption as substitutes for ordinary fodder.

In France, where the shortage has been keenly felt, especially in the case of oats, the first experiments were made with a kind of seaweed called *laminaires*, common on the Breton coast. Experiments showed that as a feeding stuff, three pounds of seaweed were equivalent to four pounds of oats. Horses which were fed on it

from reeds procured green before the blossoming period is quite equal to good meadow hay. The collection and sale of reeds is regulated in Germany by the government, and a maximum price of \$1.25 per hundredweight is fixed. With acorns, horse-chestnuts and seeds of forest trees the French government has made the most careful experiments, and has issued full information as to the use of these for substitutes. Acorns may be eaten by all animals, though in differing amounts. For horses, seven pints of acorns are equal to $5\frac{1}{4}$ pints of oats. Acorn feeding should be suspended for a week during each month. Horses and cattle should have raw acorns crushed and the husks removed.

then chopped and dried. The leaves and flowers are stripped from the woody stalks, which are then ground. This is known as Heather Meal No. 1, and is used, mixed with molasses and some albuminous material, to fatten pigs. Heather Meal No. 2 is made from the stems while still green and containing little wood. They are ground and mixed with molasses, and are used for horses and cattle. Heather is used with great success also among the northern neutrals, where it is dried, crushed, mixed with molasses, and made into cakes. Experiments have been made in several countries with bracken, but this has not been so successful as heather. In Austria, however, the root of the Eagle fern,



Some of Dwight Lincoln's Ewes for the Salt Lake Sale

grew fatter during the period of experimentation than those fed on oats; and animals suffering from lymphangitis, an epidemic disease which is rife among wounded horses at the front, improved under the diet, the disease eventually disappearing entirely. Grass wrack, another kind of seaweed, is also used in France with success; and in Germany, Holland and Denmark seaweed of various sorts is used extensively.

The French authorities recommend the use of fresh reeds for pigs, and a reedflour for fodder was put on the market in France this February. Reeds are also used in Germany, where the minister of agriculture recently declared that fodder obtained

from reeds procured green before the blossoming period is quite equal to good meadow hay. The collection and sale of reeds is regulated in Germany by the government, and a maximum price of \$1.25 per hundredweight is fixed.

Horse chestnuts are especially good for sheep, one pound replacing three pounds of fodder beets. The maximum ration, however, should be two pounds for sheep. Cattle may receive from four to six pounds for fattening purposes. The chestnuts should be cooked, or cut up and well mixed with other food. Pigs refuse them in all forms and they are poisonous to poultry, ducks and game. In Austria all horse chestnuts and acorns were requisitioned last fall.

Heather has been used extensively in Germany since 1916. It is mown,

which grows as a weed in Croatia and Bosnia, is an excellent fodder for pigs. It is stated that a ration of $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds is ample for a full grown pig.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

DRY IN UTAH

We have not had very much rain this season. Springs are drying up, making it hard for most of the sheep owners to get water enough for their flocks. Lambing for this section of the country ranged between 30 and 86 per cent. I account for the short lambing in this way. The ewes were not in a thriving condition last bucking season. Most of the wool growers are satisfied with the way their wool

has been handled by the government this year and express a desire for the method to continue, because they believe it to be a more honest and just plan of handling wool. Some of the most prominent growers feel that they have simply given "middle men" from a cent to eight cents a pound and more years before. They feel that the plan of the government will be perfected from year to year and that it will prove more satisfactory than any other.

Much fencing with hog wire is being done by all the old growers. The old haphazard plans are being thrown aside very fast. Fewer sheep, better sheep, and better care of them is the general talk everywhere. The winter range is becoming a serious question. All growers are realizing more and more the necessity of taking better care of their sheep in the winter. The government method of placing the appraisalment on the wool has done more than any other one thing to encourage the wool growers to produce more and take better care of the wool.

Reliable help with sheep is a thing nearly out of the question. Most herders are boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, who do just about as they please and quit if their boss says a word to them.

D. WILSON WOODARD, Utah.

IDAHO HAY FIXED

On another page will be found the grades of alfalfa as fixed by the Idaho State Farm Bureau. Recently at a meeting of the Idaho State Wool Growers Association these grades were indorsed. If they are used generally, it will settle a much disputed question among hay buyers. Under the old system of selling hay in the stack, many dishonorable practices obtained. The hay was left to dry in the field until the stems lost most of their leaves. These dry stems had little weight, but measured big when in the stack. When buying hay stacked in this manner often not more than 1,700 pounds measured a ton. If the rules as now established can be enforced, it should have the approval of all hay buyers.

THE SALT LAKE SALE

The entries for the Salt Lake Ram Sale total 5,000 head and represent the following breeds and numbers.

Rambouillets

Stud Rams	425
Registered Ewes	350
Purebred Ewes	125
Range Rams	1,460

Hampshires

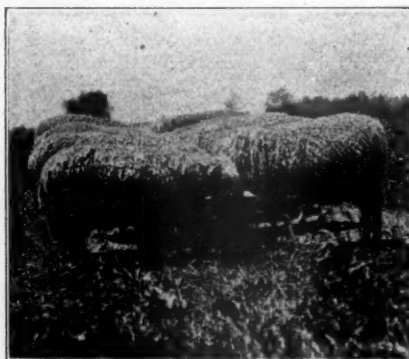
Stud Rams	150
Registered Ewes	210
Range Rams	575

Lincolns

Stud Rams	50
Registered Ewes	75
Range Rams	400

Cotswolds

Stud Rams	50
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Lincoln Ewes of J. H. Patrick for Salt Lake Sale

Registered Ewes	50
Range Rams	275

Romneys

Stud Rams	10
Range Rams	100

Oxfords

Range Rams	75
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Delaines

Stud Rams	10
Range Rams	100

Corriedales

Stud Rams	25
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Crossbreds

Range Rams	475
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BREACH OF SHEARING AGREEMENT

A case of considerable interest to shearers was heard last month at the Moama Court of Petty Sessions, N. S.

W., Australia. John Clark, of Moira Station, proceeded against David Robertson for breach of a shearing agreement entered into by defendant and others. Five other cases hinged on this case, which, it was agreed, should be taken as a test case. From the evidence tendered, it seemed that the defendant himself without just cause, alleging that the sheep were too wet for work to be carried on, but the defendant did not prove to the satisfaction of the court that the sheep were so wet as to be likely to injure his health, neither did they prove that a secret ballot had been taken as stipulated.

Mr. Walter Scott, P. M., said that the shearers had not done what they were required to by the award, to crutch two sheep each, and then take a secret ballot as to whether the sheep were too wet or not. There must, therefore, be a conviction.

Robertson was fined \$10, with \$18.50 costs or in default fourteen days' imprisonment, and the others were fined \$10 each, with \$11 costs, or in default imprisonment. A stay of fourteen days was granted.

SOUTHERN LAMB CROP SHORT

Packers have been disappointed in the Southern run of lambs. As usual prices were good, \$17.50 being the low spot at the Ohio river, while much of the crop sold at \$18.00@19.00. Quality was good, but deficiency in numbers was due to the fact that the usual number of ewes were not bred.

Both Kentucky and Tennessee are taking more interest in lamb raising. Last summer breeders balked at high prices, but high markets for both wool and lambs have infused confidence. Whole trains of ewes have been distributed through the Louisville gateway this season, many yearlings having been secured in Chicago at \$18.00@18.25 per hundredweight that resold for \$17.50@18.50 per head, prices that give the dealer substantial profit.—J. E. P.

Salt Lake City August 27-28-29-30.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE SHEEP

The inedible by-products of the sheep, as completely utilized by Armour and Company, are more valuable than those of either the steer or hog, considering their proportion to the carcass.

Sheep pelts, of course, come first in value. This includes the wool, which is valued not only for its fineness, but also its length.

Sheep skin is more generally used than any other one class of leather. It is used in shoes almost as much as calf. Chamois skins are today entirely made of sheep skin. The leather is used for bookbinding exclusively,

as well as casings for little sausages, are made exclusively from the intestines of the sheep. There is no such thing as catgut violin string, that being merely an arbitrary name for the product of the sheep.

Suprarenalin, the active principle of the suprarenal gland, just above the kidney, is extensively used in medicine. More than 130,000 sheep are required to make a pound.

Pancreatin, another medicine, is made from the pancreatic gland, and still another from the mammary glands.

The thyroid gland (seat of goitre in humans) yields an important medicinal product.

operation. It is made possible by two considerations—the comparatively recent development of large-scale refrigerative control of highly perishable by-products and the enormous volume of those by-products handled.

This wholesale utilization of by-products brings about a number of important economic results of benefit to the whole country, among which may be mentioned:

1. The increased price which the packer is able to pay the farmer for his sheep and other live stock;

2. The more uniform and perfect meat which the large packer is able to sell the local butcher at a lower cost than that at which he could buy and



Some Butterfield Hampshires for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27 to 30

for gloves, hatbands, suit cases, and a wide range of other articles.

In the Armour wool houses the full length of the wool is saved by taking it out, roots and all, by means of chemicals instead of by shearing.

This wool is hand sorted according to length, fineness and color into more than fifty grades. It is then scoured to remove dirt and grease, after which it is dried, baled and sold as "scoured pulled wool" direct to manufacturers.

In the process of scouring lanolin is obtained. This is a fatty substance largely used in face creams and ointments because of its soothing effect on the skin.

Musical strings, clock cord and surgical ligature for sewing up wounds,

A class of oleo oil is made from the better grade of mutton tallow, and enters into the manufacture of oleo-margarine.

Inedible greases are used in soaps. An important by-product of soap-making is glycerin, which is in great demand for the manufacture of nitroglycerin and other explosives and war munitions. The blood, dried and ground, makes calf feed and fertilizer. Hide trimmings make glue. Bones and other waste make tankage and fertilizer.

The complete utilization of all by-products of the sheep and other meat animals has been found practicable only in the largest packing plants, and is one of the triumphs of large-scale

kill it locally for himself; and

3. The employment of thousands of persons in the manufacture of these by-products, many of which would otherwise be discarded as of no value by the farmer himself or local butchers, who are even yet throwing them away as of no commercial value.—Armour & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES

"You have stated several times in the Wool Grower that the price of Australian wool had been fixed at 55 per cent above the pre-war prices, which made it worth about 31 cents now. Can it be they are only receiving 31 cents for their wool, which I

understand is better than ours and far better put up?"

Answer: Shortly after the outbreak of the European war the British government fixed the price of Australian wool at 55 per cent above the average price existing before the war. The average price of wool in Australia for the past few years has ranged from 18 to 19½ cents. This was not what the grower received but the price at which his wool sold in the wool markets of Australia. Out of this price the wool grower had to pay his freight to the central Australian market as well as the expense of selling his wool, just as the American grower has to pay his freight to market and the expense of selling his wool. Probably Australian wool has net the owners around 17 to 18 cents during the past few years before the war. They will now receive an average very close to 31 cents during the balance of the war and for one year thereafter. This is not as high as the price fixed in this country, for the cost of producing wool in the United States is many times greater than in Australia.

I believe, taken as a whole, the Australian wool clip is slightly superior to the total American clip. Both the United States and Australia produce a small quantity of very excellent wool, a large quantity of average wool and a small quantity of poor wool. As a rule Australian wools are prepared for market with far more care than American grown wools, but the manner in which wool is prepared for market, either in Australia or in this country, has very little influence upon the price of that wool.

WYOMING WOOLS APPRAISED

We have just received from the wool administrator the following appraisements in Boston of wool shipped from Wyoming points:

66 bags ½ blood.....	58¾c
38 bags fine medium.....	60¼c
68 bags ½ blood.....	62¼c
104 bags ¾ blood.....	61½c

Appraisements have also been placed on the following lots of wool that had

been classed at the Wyoming shearing shed under the Australian system:

8 bales ¼ blood.....	57½c
55 bales ½ blood.....	60 c
15 bales ¾ blood.....	55¾c
12 bales ½ blood.....	52¼c
16 bales fine medium.....	53 c
31 bales ½ blood.....	61 c

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT WOOL

Late in July the War Industries Board issued an order prohibiting anyone from importing wool into the United States. A few days later the order was so modified as to permit the importation of such wool as had been purchased abroad previous to the date of the order. Now it is the plan



A Deseret Sheep Co. Cotswold for the Salt Lake Sale

of the government to purchase abroad all wools that are imported into the United States. Certain wool dealers will be designated by the government to buy wool for it in the foreign markets. By this plan the government will be enabled to buy its imported wool cheaper, will be assured of the grades it needs and will be able to supply the ships required. It is probable, however, that under this scheme imports of wool will be lighter than if left to private individuals, but undoubtedly the plan is desirable from a governmental standpoint. There are some reports to the effect that all of the Allies may pool their purchases of wool, thus completely controlling the world's market. On the other hand it must be remembered that the Argentine is

the principal neutral wool producer and she must be handled with gloves on. If the prices of wool, wheat and meat are reduced very much, the Argentine will become more pro-German than she is at this time.

NEW IDAHO APPRAISEMENTS

The following appraisements of Idaho wools were recently made in Boston:

Average to choice ½ blood staple, 17 bags	69¼c
Fine medium, 51 bags.....	56 c
Fine medium and ½ blood, 48 bags	65¼c
Average high ¼ blood, 35,000 pounds	64½c
Average high ¾ staple, 162,000 pounds	62½c
Average ½ blood clothing, 15,000 pounds	60 c
Choice fine medium clothing, 43 bags	64¼c
Inferior fine medium staple, 30 bags	62¼c
Inferior fine medium clothing, 32 bags	48½c
Fine medium Idaho lambs, 12 bags	68 c

MONEY FOR LAMB FEEDERS

Rumors are being circulated in the range country that lamb feeders will have difficulty this fall in financing deals, and that demand for feeding lambs at the markets and on the range will be injured thereby. Kansas City bankers and loan men do not anticipate any such difficulty, as they say that no better security can be offered in any line than livestock on feed, being preferable even to livestock on the range. They admit that not as much Eastern money will be available this fall, as money there is being used in floating Liberty Loans and in other ways, but some of it will be offered, and Middle Western banks will be glad to put their money in cattle and sheep paper, particularly where the borrower has something behind the stock he is feeding, as practically all lamb feeders have.—J. A. R.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Developments of the month in this market have been mainly in the way of government control of the wool situation, the latest move being the appointment of a committee of wool houses to buy directly for the government in Uruguay and Argentina. Objects sought in this move are to eliminate competition and to regulate shipping. The work is to be carried out in such a way that no two orders for the same grade are to be in the market at the same time. Buying houses are to finance the operations, attend to all the details and bill the wool to the government at actual cost. For this service they are to be allowed a commission of one per cent. Buying under this plan has already been commenced,—thus far confined to the grades most wanted, 44s to 56s.

The houses selected for the work are Farnsworth, Stevenson & Co., Hallowell, Jones & Donald, Francis Willey & Co., Brown & Adams, and Samuel C. Murfitt, with John Wilcock of Francis Willey & Co., as chairman. As soon as the personnel of the committee was announced, considerable feeling was expressed—not because of any objection to the houses named, but on account of the fact that other houses, considered equally worthy of representation, were not included in the list. It is known that at least one of the leading houses made a strong protest to Washington without satisfactory results. Inquiries, not protests, in the interest of other houses were equally unproductive of benefit, the most that was learned be-

ing the assurance that the arrangements had been definitely and finally made, with the implication that they were not to be disturbed.

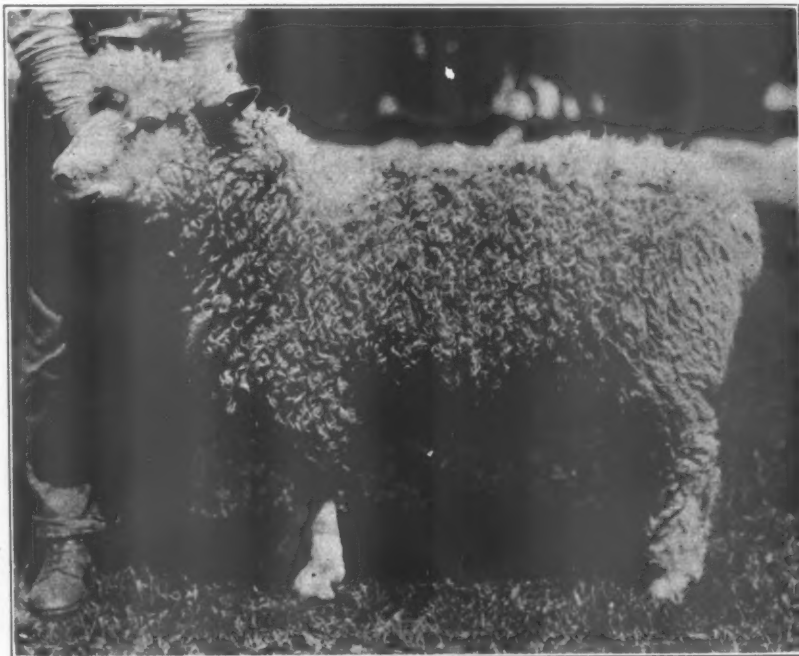
Many rumors are afloat along the "Street," most of which are without foundation. One of the most persistent, and one which has some foundation, apparently, is that the houses in the committee were notified some time since to cease buying for private account, with the understanding that they were to be given definite work

fit of the government, are deliberately put out of business. For this is just what has happened to houses which have no domestic end to their trade.

Indications of radical action first came to the trade at large under date of July 12, when the War Trade Board announced that after consultation with the War Industries Board and the War Department, it had been ruled that "all outstanding licenses for the importation of wool from Uruguay, Argentina and South Africa are revoked as to ocean shipments from abroad after July 28, 1918. Hereafter, no licenses for the importation of wool from the countries referred to for shipment from abroad after July 28, 1918, will be issued for the remainder of the calendar year, except to the Quartermaster General of the United States army." This was later modified, following urgent representations to Washington, pointing out the impossibility of getting the wools belonging to American buyers, and which had been awaiting shipment for longer or shorter periods,

shipped before July 28.

According to the terms of a letter from Albert W. Elliott, head of the Wool, Top and Yarn Branch of the Quartermaster Corps, under date of July 24, applications for the issuance of new licenses will be considered, "provided the applicants for such licenses had filed with the Wool, Top and Yarn Branch a detailed list of wools bought by such applicants prior to July 12, 1918, and not shipped on July 28." Detailed lists of such wools



One of Finch's Imported Cotswolds for the Salt Lake Sale

later. This, of course, cannot be verified, and is given for what it is worth. Certainly, nothing that has happened during the whole period of development of government control has so stirred the wool trade as the latest move. Those objecting to the action point out that houses that have been for many years established in the South American trade, and in some cases where one or more of the partners are giving the bulk of their time to voluntary unpaid work for the bene-

must be filed at once, and the applications must be approved by the Quartermaster General. When these unshipped wools have been finally brought in, the whole business of buying wool in Uruguay and Argentina will be definitely in government hands, and apparently no further use will be found for wool houses not members of the buying committee. It is supposed that similar committees are to be appointed to take charge of wool buying in South Africa, the West Coast of South America, and possibly elsewhere.

This is even more drastic action than was taken in the case of the houses handling domestic wools, where all were given a chance to do business, even though at a very small profit, and resentment is felt and expressed in the trade to a corresponding degree. What move may be decided upon next cannot be forecast with any certainty, except that, judging from experience, it will be unfavorable to the wool trade. Interview with leading wool men show that no criticism is being made regarding necessary action for the good of the government, and that the wool trade is still giving loyal and hearty support to every well-considered effort to conserve the wool supply.

The South American situation is still largely one of ships, but assurance is given that every effort will be made by the Shipping Board to provide the necessary tonnage. It is not yet known just what part of the wools awaiting shipment at the River Plate ports, when the order revoking licenses was issued, were shipped prior to July 28, but it is supposed that considerable wool is still there, especially as space was being provided only for the grades 44s to 56s, those most needed for government work here. Early in July it was estimated that there were fully 30,000 bales of American-owned wool awaiting shipment at River Plate ports, and very slow progress was being made in getting it aboard ship. This is shown by the relatively small arrivals of South American wool at the port of Boston for the past two months.

In the domestic field, developments

have been mainly in the direction of smoothing out the difficulties in the way of the expeditious and economical handling of the new clip. Following the issue of the supplementary regulations for grading domestic wools, as noted last month, further efforts were made to clear up points where the regulations were silent or capable of being misunderstood. The feeling was general that the government, acting through the War Industries Board and the Wool Division, had gone far towards clarifying the situation. The way appeared to be open for the wool houses to go forward and solve the problem of whether the season's business is to result in profit or loss.

With the approval of the regulations

IMPORTANT

**The Third Annual Ram
Sale of the National Wool
Growers Association will
be held at the State Fair
Grounds, Salt Lake City,
Utah, August 27, 28, 29,
30, 1918.**

We invite you to attend.

for the grading and blending of the small clips, and the provision that there should be no "come-back" on the dealers after they had performed this necessary duty, it was felt that the last serious obstacle had been removed. Consequently the work of grading and valuing the new clip wools has been going on steadily, and the medium grades out of graded clips have been allotted as fast as possible. Considerable progress has been made in this direction, but owing to the fact that there has been more or less delay in distributing the fine and fine medium wools, there has been a steadily growing accumulation of these grades.

As there is no inducement this year

for the wool grower to hold his wool, there has been a rush, especially in the Territory wool sections, to get the clip to distributing centers. That Boston has lost none of its importance as a wool market, is shown by the fact that during the three weeks ending July 31, the receipts of domestic wool were over 38,000,000 pounds. Naturally, with so much wool pouring in, there was some congestion though all the wool houses were working over time, nights and Sundays, in an effort to clear the way for further arrivals. This congestion was increased by the difficulty experienced in getting the help necessary to handle the wool. Ordinary unskilled labor was getting as high as 70 to 90 cents an hour for handling, and enough men could not be found to do the work properly, even at these extortionate rates.

In addition to this, the railroads were unable to handle the cars properly, and it often happened that when the teams were sent to the designated yards, it was found that the cars were placed in some other yard, or could not be found at all. Further, the consignees claim that instead of forwarding cars as rapidly as possible, the recent policy has been to hold up shipments at junction points until a whole trainload could be made up entirely of wool. This brings the cars East in a bunch, and causes delay in unloading, as well as additional expense from demurrage. Yet in spite of all handicaps, substantial progress is being made in the direction of handling the new clip, though undoubtedly the work could be expedited, but for the rules that hamper freedom of action.

Recent decisions of the Wool Administrator's office have been as follows:

"No original bag wools (tied in the fleece), of less than 25 bags or bales, will be valued for the present, except at the discretion of the chairman of the Valuation Committee. Dealers and commission houses are therefore advised to accumulate small lots to blend or grade, and then offer them to the government in sizable quantities."

"In billing wool the following

items must be shown: Net weight of wool at the accepted seaboard government prices; actual freight, plus the 3 per cent war tax; commission figured on net amount of bill; price of bags; date of freight bill. Amount of interest will be figured from this date to the date of payment by the Wool Purchasing Quartermaster."

"To facilitate the work of the Wool Purchasing Quartermaster, it is required that the seller stamp or print on his bills the following statement: 'I certify that the above account is correct, and that payment therefor has not been received.' This must be signed by the firm or corporate name, and countersigned

"A large part of the delay is, undoubtedly, occasioned through the failure of sellers to promptly accept the government's valuation, or to promptly ask for a revaluation, if they do not accept. Therefore, we are obliged to make the ruling that no requests for revaluation will be granted, unless made within ten (10) days from the date of our report to the seller.

It is presumed, though not officially so stated, that much of the trouble has resulted from the reluctance of consignees to accept the valuations established, until they had received the approval of the consignors in the West. As a matter of fact, there has been comparatively little complaint as to

and gray wools, as well as damaged, cotts, burry and seedy wools, and in fact of all kinds of off wools.

In order to facilitate these operations Crimmins & Peirce, Boston, have been appointed agents of the Wool Administrator's office to buy all domestic black and gray wools from the 1918 clip from dealers and commission houses, and to handle such wools on a commission basis for the government. The grades of black and gray wool and the prices to be paid for the same, Atlantic seaboard, are as follows: Fine Territory (half-blood and above) 50 cents medium Territory (three-eighths and below), 55 cents; fine fleece (half-blood and above), 55 cents; medium fleece (three-eighths



Some of King Bros. Rams for the Salt Lake Sale

by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation with title."

There has been considerable complaint regarding delay in billing wool to the government after it has been valued, and the sellers have failed to accept the valuation. Accordingly, Wool Administrator Nichols has been obliged to issue the following ruling:

"There is a great deal of delay on the part of some dealers and commissioner merchants in sending in bills for wool sold to the government. This occasions the Wool Purchasing Quartermaster and manufacturers to whom wools are subsequently sold a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, through the government's inability to bill the wool to the manufacturers.

the fairness of the valuation, and where revaluations have been demanded, the whole committee generally sustains the decision of the original unit. When changes are ordered, it is said that they are as likely to be against the seller as in his favor. Some houses have been persistent "kickers" against valuation values as established by the units, but as a rule the houses have been found disposed to accept the valuations and make due allowance for honest differences of opinion as to values.

One matter has been cleared up to the satisfaction of the trade during the month, and this has removed a minor source of friction. Provisions have been made whereby both mills and dealers can dispose of all their black

and below), 60 cents. Corresponding prices for burry and seedy black wools are, for the same grades, 45 cents, 50 cents, 50 cents and 55 cents.

Similarly, Mauger & Avery, Boston, have been appointed as agents for the purchase from dealers and commission houses of samples of all descriptions, damaged wool, small lots of seedy and burry wool, and cotts and tubwashed wool. These wools are to be taken at fair market values, as of July 30. In buying these wools, as well as the black and gray wools provided for above, the terms are the same as applying on straight wool, namely, net cash, with interest from the date of arrival of the wool to the date of payment, and the rate of commission applying either $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the Ter-

ritory or 4 per cent for fleeces. These wools are to be billed direct to the purchaser. Wools sold at other than Atlantic seaboard points must either be sold delivered seaboard or less the current freight rate thereto.

In order that mills may dispose of their accumulation of off sorts, or odds and ends of off wools, and in order that these wools may be presented to the government in sizable quantity, certain dealers in such off wools, acting under permit from the Wool Division of the War Industries Board, are authorized to buy such wools. The wools which may thus be sold are cotts, black burry, seedy, clips, tags, brown ends, dead, murrain, and corral sweepings. This stock may be sold either in the grease or scoured, and in any quantity. There are no regulations as to prices to be paid and terms of sale. The wools are to be bought and paid for by the individual concerns, and sold to the government on the basis of July 30, 1917, and a commission of 3 per cent.

The list of dealers at present authorized to buy this class of stock from the mills includes Worcester & Co., Inc., Jacob H. Wood & Co., Sears & Ramseier, Chas. F. Cross & Co., T. A. Kennedy & Co., A. Brightman & Sons, C. F. Rich & Co., and Richard Olney & Co., of Boston; Joseph C. Hance, Bradford, Smith & Co., F. T. Jennings, and William G. Davidson & Co., of Philadelphia; the Boynton Wool Scouring Co., of Chicago; and the Worcester Dyeing Mill of Worcester, Mass. New names are being added from time to time, and mills should satisfy themselves that those seeking to buy their wools have proper authority to do so.

MONTANA SHEEP SOLD

I. L. Wirak of Big Timber, Montana, has purchased 3,100 head of ewes, 2,600 lambs and the wool taken therefrom, from Hannan and Dahl of Melville, the price paid being \$67,000. It is one of the biggest deals of the year.—L. W.

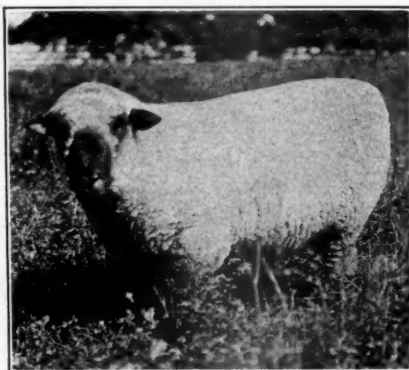
Salt Lake City, August 27 to 30.

ENGLISH HAMPSHIRE FOR SALT LAKE

At last I am pleased to be able to advise you that the "Cornishman" with 300 Hampshires aboard arrived safely at the port of Quebec. Three times she dodged torpedoes, twice she changed her route to avoid submarines—but all's well that ends well, and I hope to be with you on the 27th.

The stuff is good and of the highest quality in Hampshires. There are two rams in the bunch that will make history in some flock.

The fifty ewes I am sending to the Salt Lake Sale may not be trimmed as well as some (they are as they were shorn). They may not carry the flesh others do, but there have never been



A Walnut Hall Ram for the Salt Lake Sale

fifty yearling ewes in an auction I'd rather own.—Robert Blastock, Kentucky.

MONTANA WOOL APPRAISED

Montana wool ordinarily is the last to move to Eastern markets on account of the lateness of shearing in that state. Hence, appraisement of Montana wool will not be expected for some little time yet. However, we have been advised of one lot of short Montana clothing wool that was appraised at 64½ cents. This wool was from sheep that were scabby and were shorn early in April. Therefore, the wool was short and the appraisal price is above that which the owner expected.

HAY IN THE WEST

The hay situation in the west at this moment looks worse than for a long time. Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado have about a normal crop of hay. Utah has a very short crop, due to lack of water and excess of alfalfa weevils. The light snowfall last winter is now telling on irrigated crops. Probably in Utah 60 per cent of the normal hay crop will be harvested.

In Idaho the hay is very heavy, probably yielding as much per acre as for many years. The total crop will be less than last year for a considerable number of alfalfa fields were plowed up and seeded to wheat. There is a little old alfalfa left over, but taken all in all, the crop will be about 10 per cent below normal.

In Oregon the hay crop is very short, more so than ever before. Early in August, alfalfa is selling in the stack at close to \$20. If the Oregon winter develops any stormy weather, much stock will be shipped to outside points for feeding. The short hay crop in Oregon is going to result in the marketing of many cattle.

In Washington the hay crop is normal, but orders from coast cities has put the prices around \$18 in the stack. So much is being shipped that the price will remain very high.

SHEEP PELTS

The stock of sheep pelts in this country is running very low and the supply hardly equals the demand. As a result prices are moving up a shade on the big markets. Heavily woolled pelts are very scarce and lamb and shorn pelts are about the only available ones. Last week the packers were asking \$2.75 to \$3.00 for lamb pelts in Chicago and \$3 for shorn sheep pelts. In Boston one car of Wyoming pelts sold at 49 cents a pound and good Northwestern woolled pelts are quoted at 52 cents, with pelts carrying one-half-blood wool selling up to 55 cents. The crossbred pelts are now worth more than fine pelts.

OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

John Van Dusen of Emmett, Idaho, was in Chicago late in July doing his usual market topping stunt, his first lambs of the season making \$18.25. Van Dusen is an optimist and takes a roseate view of the trade prospect. "The man who had sufficient foresight to get a plant and put his business on a permanent basis has no cause to worry about the future," he said, "but it is getting to be a harder stunt right along for the outsider. To make the sheep business safe under new conditions a forest reservation is essential. It is the same old story about having a place to do business in. From present indications the man who is minus a

prohibitive in price, a lot of light stuff will be held back, as nobody is in a mood to give anything away.

"Ram trade is good. We got all the yearlings we needed at \$45 per head, which ought to satisfy the breeder and is not out of reach of the rangeman. Some are going back to the wool breeds, but most of us intend to keep half-blood Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. In the West our preference is for whitefaces, while in the farm region I notice that blackfaces have the call. Kentucky and Tennessee breeders, especially, give blackfaces preference. The wool prospect is excellent, but most of us, especially if in possession of forest reservation feed, will stick to our big lambs.

tember run of Idaho lambs will not be as heavy as many people think, especially if thin stock is held back to winter. Last year the movement did not begin until August, but this season June started Westerns and they have been gradually disappearing ever since. As there are only so many to come, an early movement must be reflected in scarcity later. Fat lambs are commanding good prices and the man has been putting money into improvements in recent years is now getting paid for it."

THE BITTERROOT STOCK FARM

In the last issue of this paper, there appeared an advertisement of the Bit-



Some Cunningham Range Rams for the Salt Lake Sale August 27 to 30

range and has to take pot luck with the crowd might as well look around for another vocation, as he will inevitably be crowded out. On the other hand the flockmaster with a location is in a position to add to his holdings as settlers get tired and move out as they frequently do. To be in any business hereafter one must be fixed for it.

"Our lamb crop got a good start, but cold weather set it back and the proportion of feeders will be large. Circumstances will determine whether they are to be thrown on the market or not. It is usually possible to winter a lamb profitably if feed is not too high, and late rains have made us a hay crop where complete failure looked probable at one time. If feeding lambs do not sell well and hay is not

"There was a disposition to kick over wool regulations at first, but it has simmered down to satisfaction. My opinion is that the government has done the wool grower a good turn and that continuance of official grading after the war, when price fixing is no longer necessary, will be for the best interest of the business. Heretofore it has been the practice of the buyer to appraise everything at the same price regardless of quality, but official grading will give each clip-owner just what he is entitled to. This will furnish incentive for putting wool up in good condition and also for improvement generally. The owner of a small flock can pool his clip and get what is coming to him.

I am of the opinion that the Sep-

terroot Stock Farm of 2,000 acres for sale at Hamilton, Montana. We hope that some breeder of purebred livestock has already purchased the farm. We are personally acquainted with the Bitterroot Stock Farm and regard it as one of the best locations for the production of purebred stock in the entire United States. This farm was originally the home ranch of Marcus Daly where all of his famous racehorses were bred and developed. The writer has visited the farm in years gone by many, many times and regard it as one of the ideal spots for breeding purebred sheep. It should and probably does, control a lot of range. We hope someone looking for a location to breed purebred sheep will inspect this place.

SOME CONGESTION OF WOOL TRANSIT

Excitement over the foreign wool situation has not affected the business of valuing and handling the domestic clip. Arrivals from the West have been very heavy during the past three weeks and some congestion naturally has resulted. Scarcity of labor has prevented the unloading of cars as rapidly as desired. Also some complaint has been made of lack of co-operation on the part of the railroads. In some cases, it is claimed, when the consignees have been notified that the cars were ready for unloading and have sent men to attend to that duty, the cars could not be found.

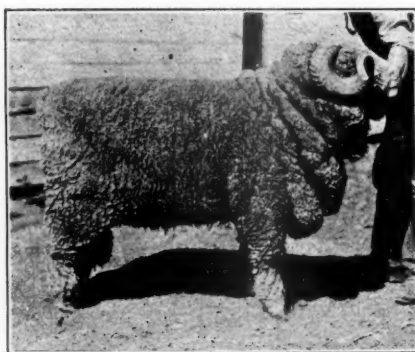
To obviate as far as possible this trouble, Chairman Joseph King of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association has arranged with Percy R. Todd, assistant to the district director, for the New Haven railroad to adopt the same plan as the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany; i. e., not to send out arrival notices until the cars have been placed for delivery, and in addition to have wool cars placed in the yards most convenient for the consignees as far as the limited facilities at Readville will allow. To aid in this work, the different wool houses have been asked to give a list of the yards preferred to Secretary F. Nathaniel Perkins of the Boston Wool Trade Association.

Another matter causing delay in the handling of wools through the offices of the Wool Administrator and Wool Distributor, is the way that appeals from the decisions of the valuation committees have been held up. It is hinted that one reason for this delay is the desire of some consignees to report all such cases to their principals in the West and have them decide the matter. This is not official, but whatever the reason, the matter has been considered serious enough to warrant an official ruling on the part of Wool Administrator Nichols, as follows:

"There is a great deal of delay on the part of some dealers and commis-

sion merchants in sending in bills for wool sold to the government. This occasions the wool Purchasing Quartermaster and manufacturers to whom wools are subsequently sold a great deal of inconvenience and annoyance, through the government's inability to bill the wool to the manufacturers. A large part of this delay is undoubtedly occasioned through the failure of sellers to promptly accept the government's valuation, or to promptly ask for a revaluation, if they do not accept. Therefore, we are obliged to make the ruling that no requests for revaluation will be granted, unless made within ten days from the date of our report to the seller."

This matter of wool congestion is complicated by the fact that Western conditions this year are abnormal. Us-



A Quealy Ram for the Salt Lake Sale

ually wool buyers have proceeded leisurely over the wool sections, picking up clips here and there from growers willing to sell, always with a large percentage holding back from one cause or another. This brought the wool supply to the East in such volume as to be handled easily. This year, with the grower having no incentive to hold his wool, it is being pushed along as rapidly as possible. Moreover shearing opened late, owing to unfavorable weather and this has tended to bunch shipments. Combined with the scarcity of labor here, temporary conditions have been created that are annoying and that tend to whittle away the profits of consignees. At the same time, those in a position to know say that the demand for certain grades of wool is so keen that there is practic-

ally no danger of an embargo against Eastern shipments, though it is understood that at least one leading Western house has been debarred from taking any more consignments.

Another matters that is causing some trouble is a ruling to the effect that no wools will be allotted until the valuation committee has passed upon them and the government has paid therefor. This is supposed to be intended to facilitate the bookkeeping part of the transaction, but it is already creating trouble for the trade and increasing the congestion resulting from the fact that fine wools are not being allotted from graded clips.—Boston Transcript.

HAMPSHIRE EWES AT SALT LAKE SALE

The offering of Hampshire stud ewes at the Salt Lake Sale will be very select, consisting of something over 150 head. The Butterfield Livestock Co. is sending 50 yearlings of unusual merit. H. L. Finch has imported from England 25 head that have been at Soda Springs, Idaho, since last April. John Nebeker & Son are sending 25 as are the Walnut Hall Farms of Kentucky. Robert Blastock has imported 25 that just recently landed in this country and will come direct to the sale.

LAMBS AND MUTTON IN BOSTON SHOW A DECREASE

Boston, Mass., July 29.—A total of 331,594 dressed lambs and mutton was received on this market from all sources during the first six months of 1918. This is 34,866, or 9.5 per cent less than the number received during the corresponding period of 1917. Receipts of Western dressed lambs and mutton decreased 27,076. The number dressed locally under federal inspection decreased 7,672. The percentage of decrease on both Western dressed and those slaughtered under federal inspection was approximately the same. The number dressed on farms and under city inspection was of no appreciable volume.

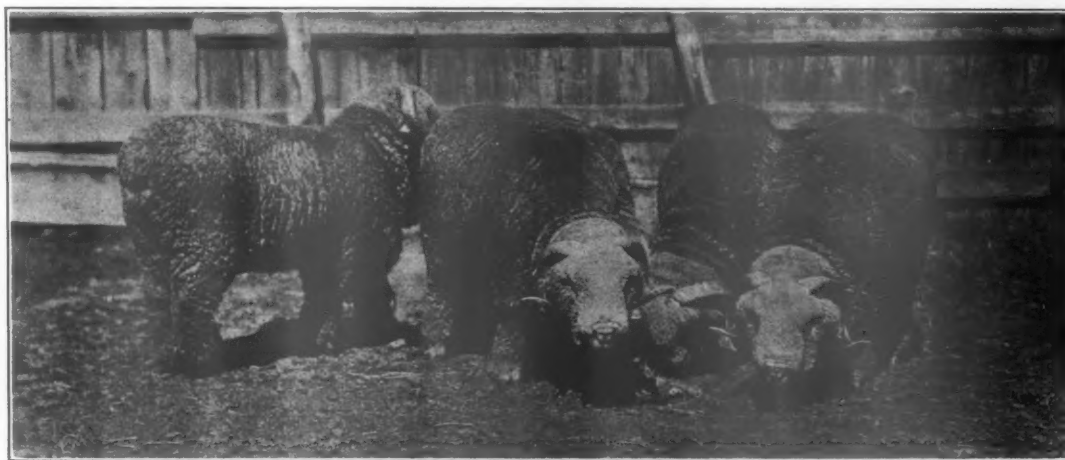
THE FEEDING LAMB PROSPECT

"Colorado feeders intend to make an effort to play safe this season," said W. A. Snyder, the extensive Denver operator. "Iowa will probably make the feeder market during August and well along into September. All the corn belt states including part of Nebraska are full of feed and it is logical for farmers to buy feeding lambs to salvage this stuff. The Iowa farmer can pay \$17 per hundredweight for feeding lambs and resell at original cost without losing money, but the winter feeder is up against a stiff proposition. No cheap corn is possible, hay is high and every other item of expense has advanced in proportion. It

Mexico has only half a crop, but there will be more Northern lambs than last year, Wyoming having a large excess. It is probable that the increase in Northern production will more than offset the deficiency in New Mexico. Oregon has been dry and may be short, but all over the rest of the Northwestern breeding ground no scarcity of lambs exists.

"Another factor to consider is that practically no contracting has been done on the breeding ground. At this time last year close to two million lambs had been engaged. Assuming that the crop in the Northwest is somewhat larger than last year, what will happen if the marketward movement is unduly swelled by feeding

reasonable figures. The Federal Reserve Bank resources are adequate and the authorities are anxious to maintain meat supply. Low prices will be impossible, but the feeder must have a margin to work on. Last season he was saved by timely revocation of the embargo on consumption, but so many things can possibly happen that we must play safe. In any case the average breeder will get more for his lambs than last year, when much of the crop went out of first hands below \$12, many being bought early at \$10@10.50. Late last season \$15 was paid, but it is doubtful if average cost to Colorado feeders exceeded \$12.50 per hundredweight. This is no time for gambling or reckless speculation. We



Some Seely Stud Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27 to 30

will cost us around \$7 per head to feed out during the coming season, allowing \$4 for grain, \$2 for hay and \$1 for freight. From our viewpoint \$12 per hundredweight weighed up on the range would be a reasonable price for feeding lambs. We certainly cannot afford to pay \$14, which is the price breeders seem to regard as equitable."

Asked if the Colorado feeder could permit Western lambs to go to Omaha and ship them back, he said: "We may let them do that to establish a market. As long as the corn belt states pay present prices there is nothing for Colorado to do but wait. My own opinion is that there will be plenty of lambs to go around and that the low spot will be in October. It is true that New

stuff. Iowa may be in a position to take care of a million feeding lambs, Illinois and Indiana will probably be free buyers, but the corn belt states cannot take the entire crop and before the season is over I believe there will be enough to give Colorado its quota. We are certainly not in a mood to compete with the corn belt at present prices. It is a farmer market and will have little bearing on prices paid later for winter feeding. It is probable that we will reach a compromise basis somewhere between \$12 and \$14 weighed up on the range."

Concerning financial conditions and prospects, Mr. Snyder said: "There will be money to finance feeding operations provided the stuff is laid in at

have been accused of being gamblers, but the fact is whenever we buy a lot of stuff we have either placed it or can do so.

"The situation looks healthy to me. Growers know just what wool is worth, which ought to stabilize the live mutton market. The breeder is in a position to get all his stuff is worth and will do so. Consumption of both lamb and mutton is enormous, and in striking contrast to what the trade was up against a year ago, when the eat-no-lamb agitation was a furore, heavy mutton a drug because the public did not want it. Under present conditions the government is taking all the heavy sheep carcasses available and the public is clamorous for a share, with cus-

tomary perversity. Meat stocks are low, the industrial classes have money in abundance and cost is a secondary consideration. I look for a high winter market and it is possible that packers will be forced to buy second cuts of Western lambs all through the present shipping season, which will make it harder to buy feeders.

"Financing feeding operations is a relatively simple matter, because the paper matures early, but bankers are not disposed to loan money on breeding stock, such business not being sufficiently liquid for present conditions. But for this I think the industry would show rapid expansion in many localities west of the Missouri river. There is a disposition to work off aged stock and substitute lambs involving trading, but the average banker does not lend a willing ear to a proposition to advance money on breeding stock; he wants to keep his assets as liquid as possible. Another difficulty the breeder is up against is shortage of help. About 75 per cent of the sheep herders of the country were in Class One and have already gone to war. The farmer is able to put his women folk to work, but the fair sex cannot be sent out on the range to herd sheep. Under the circumstances I do not believe wool and mutton production will show material increase.

"Breeding stock is holding well. Ewes ranging from one to five years old are selling at \$15 to \$18 per head and if the purchaser is able to take care of them, they are well worth the money. The Eastern country appears to be in investment mood, but, in my opinion, the West is the logical breeding area. There may be sections of the East adapted to the industry, but the average farm flock is not a success. Farmers are not shepherds, but make good feeders and in the development of the industry, now that it appears to be on a stable basis, it will be good policy to breed in the West, finishing that part of the crop that must go to market thin on the farms of the corn belt. This will furnish the farmer with stock to consume his roughage and maintain a profitable market for

the breeder who is so situated that he is unable to fatten his output."

EATING LAMB AND MUTTON

No longer is eat-more mutton propaganda necessary. Consumption of both lamb and mutton has reached flood tide. The recently despised lamb stew is a popular dish in New York and Chicago restaurants, hotels are actually serving roast lamb in decent condition and boiled leg of mutton is a standard dish in public eating houses.

Beef restriction is the principal cause of this change. Restaurant men have discovered that they can make

ing name you get at a first-class hotel for 50 or 70 cents and what a lunch room serves at one-third the sum. In the aggregate it is taking care of an enormous quantity of meat at prices we would have considered impossible a year ago."

Dining cars are making a specialty of lamb chops and mutton roasts. A year ago consumption of lamb on the rails was practically suspended by the eat-no-lamb agitation. Beef restriction will probably be lifted as the crop of grass cattle starts marketward, but a habit, once acquired, is not easily shaken off and the public has a taste for this meat that promises a permanent market.

THREE OF A KIND

On the cover of the Ram Sale Catalogue, as well as in this issue, is a cut of three Ramboillet ewes owned by John H. Seely. These are three most wonderful ewes, and Mr. Seely is sending them to the Ram Sale. They will mean a finishing touch for any show flock. Mr. Seely did not desire to part with them, but finally he has consented to do so.

IDAHO FEEDER LAMBS MAKE TOP OF \$17.50

A new top was put on the feeder lamb market Tuesday by Andrew Little of Emmett, Idaho, when his shipment sold for \$17.50, which was 15c higher than any previous sale this year and 25c higher than top on fat lambs earlier. Mr. Little also topped Monday's feeder lamb market with a string at \$17.25.

IDAHO LAMBS SOLD

A large Idaho sheep outfit numbering about 14,000 ewes has recently sold its entire crop of lambs at \$10.50 per head delivered at the railroad station. This price includes the feeders and the fat end. These lambs are somewhat lighter than usual and the owner figures the price will work out close to 15c per pound at the railroad station.



A Cunningham Crossbred for the
Salt Lake Sale

palatable dishes with the coarser cuts of mutton and lamb, everything being sold in the guise of the latter. Two lamb chops for 50 cents give the restaurateur a handsome profit, especially when he gets ten cents for the incidental dish of potatoes.

"Funny we didn't get on to this lamb stew game before," said a New York restaurant owner. "A year ago our cooks were reluctant to bother with it. When beef restriction became serious, I issued orders to utilize mutton and lamb wherever possible and our cooks soon discovered various methods of preparing and flavoring it. There is little difference in the composition of the dish with a high sound-

TREND OF THE MARKETS

J. E. Poole.

Somewhat spectacular features have been injected into midsummer live mutton trade. If fixing the price of wool was expected to stabilize the sheep and lamb market, the reckoning has gone wrong. Customary vicissitude has been in evidence. New records have been made to be as quickly destroyed. Jersey City was a bad actor most of the time and when that market goes to pieces, the procession swells. The July and August market has, however, been decidedly better than the trade of a year ago. Beef restriction has stimulated consumption

characteristic of the season, a precipitous drop of \$1.50 per hundredweight being registered by lambs. Sheep held firm all through this tribulation, mature mutton being relatively scarce.

Supply was heavy at all markets. Western lambs moved freely and Kentucky was a free contributor. But for a burdensome supply of Virginia stuff at Jersey City late in July, the big break might have been averted. Five Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph received 787,710 against 559,935 last year. Comparisons follow:

	1918	1917	Inc.
Chicago	348,185	230,172	118,013

which is reversal of customary market form at this season. Yields count and the public appears to be less fastidious in the matter of weight. Choice native lambs have been good factors at all times, but while Westerns came good, few decent natives were available.

The limit on range sheep was \$14.50, natives selling up to \$14.75. Range and Western ewes topped at \$13.50, but a lot of common ewes had to sell at \$8.50 to \$10.00. Native and fed Western yearlings sold at \$10.00@16.85, with the bulk at \$15.00@16.25. Grass yearlings sold largely at \$13.75@14.50. Yearlings averaged \$15.15 or \$3.15 higher than a year ago.

On the high spot Western lambs



Some of Bullards Range Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27 to 30

of lamb and packers have not been able to get enough heavy mutton to fill navy orders. The one-price system has been abandoned and there has been a reasonable degree of competition. Packers, however, have resorted to the usual tactics to hold down prices, shipping sheep and lambs to Chicago from everywhere. Some of these lost money, but the purpose was served, that purpose being to enable the operator to evade competition.

A \$19.25 sale of lambs in July established a new record, the previous "high" being \$16.50 in July, 1917. The transaction was somewhat scratchy, however, and \$18.75 may be considered the legitimate top for the month. The slump late in the month was

Kansas City	92,558	74,207	18,351
Omaha	197,667	147,621	50,046
St. Louis	96,000	74,028	21,972
St. Joseph	53,300	33,907	19,393

During the month a spread of \$16.75@18.25 took a large share of the lamb crop, \$13.00 was a common price for fat ewes and \$14.00@14.25 bought a lot of wether stuff. Feeder trade was phenomenal, demand asserting itself late in the month when hay could not be harvested owing to lack of help and oats lodged so badly that cutting was impossible. Feeding lambs being scarce, prices became a matter of secondary importance, \$17.50 being paid at Omaha and \$17.25 at Chicago.

Quality is at a premium. Everybody wants fat lambs and heavy sheep

sold at \$19.25 and natives at \$19.00, but at the close of the month, \$17.90 took the best Westerns, \$17.75 being the limit on natives.

Feeding lambs had a sharp advance late in the month, the appreciation being about \$1 per hundredweight. Early in the month \$16.00@16.25 took good feeders, but it was a \$16.75@17.25 market before the close.

Few feeding sheep or yearlings were available. Some feeding ewes went out at \$7.75@9.00, yearlings at \$12.75@13.25.

Range breeding ewes with good mouths sold largely at \$11.50@15.00, with yearlings at \$17.00@18.00, a few making \$18.25.

Top prices on sheep and lambs are indicated below:

Sheep						
Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	\$13.70	\$11.75	\$ 8.50	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.50
Feb.	14.00	12.50	9.75	7.75	6.50	7.00
Mar.	17.00	13.00	9.35	8.15	7.00	7.50
Apr.	17.00	13.50	9.40	8.75	7.20	8.00
May	15.25	16.00	10.00	8.50	6.50	7.00
June	14.75	13.50	9.00	7.00	6.50	6.25
July	11.50	8.50	7.00	6.10	5.40	
Aug.	12.50	8.40	6.90	6.10	5.00	
Sept.	12.75	8.75	6.75	6.20	4.90	
Oct.	13.00	8.65	7.00	6.25	5.10	
Nov.	13.00	9.00	6.75	6.65	5.50	
Dec.	13.50	10.25	7.00	6.85	6.25	

Lambs						
Month	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	\$18.00	\$14.45	\$11.15	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.50
Feb.	17.85	15.00	11.50	9.65	8.10	9.25
Mar.	19.50	15.70	11.90	10.10	8.50	9.15
Apr.	22.10	17.40	12.00	11.15	8.60	9.35
May	17.90	20.60	12.90	11.85	9.50	8.85
June	18.25	18.50	12.25	10.85	9.60	8.00
July	19.25	16.50	11.10	10.00	9.35	8.70
Aug.	17.75	11.50	9.55	9.00	8.25	
Sept.	18.60	11.40	9.25	9.00	7.90	
Oct.	18.60	11.25	9.25	8.20	7.65	
Nov.	18.00	12.45	9.40	9.50	9.25	
Dec.	17.50	13.60	9.90	9.25	8.40	

Range at which the bulk of sheep and lambs sold in July:

	Top	Bulk
July 6	\$19.25	\$18.25@19.00
July 13	19.00	18.00@18.85
July 20	18.65	18.00@18.50
July 27	19.25	18.00@18.75
Aug. 3	18.25	17.00@17.90

Sheep		
	Top	Bulk
July 6	\$14.50	\$11.00@13.00
July 13	14.25	11.50@12.00
July 20	14.25	12.50@14.25
July 27	14.50	12.50@14.25
Aug. 3	14.75	12.75@14.40

Average prices of sheep and lambs by weeks:

Week Ending—	Sheep	Lambs
July 6	\$12.00	\$18.60
July 13	12.25	18.40
July 20	13.40	18.00
July 27	12.90	18.25
Aug. 3	13.40	17.45

July top and average prices for lambs at Chicago:

	Top	Average
1918	\$19.25	\$18.25
1917	16.50	15.65
1916	11.10	10.55
1915	10.00	8.75
1914	9.35	8.45
1913	8.70	7.55
1912	8.25	7.25

1911	7.55	6.30
1910	8.60	7.10

Weekly top prices of lambs for the year to date:

Week Ending—	Top	Average
January 5	\$17.25	\$16.85
January 15	18.00	17.35
January 19	18.00	17.40
January 26	17.85	17.00
February 2	17.85	17.25
February 9	17.85	17.00
February 16	17.50	16.35
February 23	16.75	16.00
March 2	17.50	16.60
March 9	18.05	17.25
March 16	18.50	17.60
March 23	18.75	17.70
March 30	19.50	17.60
April 6	21.00	18.60
April 13	21.10	19.10
April 27	22.10	19.75
April 30	21.75	19.50
May 4	21.50	18.50
May 18	20.50	17.90
May 25	20.90	18.10
June 1	20.00	17.30
June 8	18.00	17.40
June 15	18.50	17.15
June 22	18.50	16.65
June 29	18.00	16.25
July 6	19.25	18.60
July 13	19.00	18.40
July 20	18.65	18.00
July 27	18.75	18.25
Aug. 3	18.25	17.45

OREGON WOOLS APPRAISED

A good many sheepmen near Pendleton, Oregon, are now receiving reports on their wool which was shipped in May. The lowest appraisalment that I heard of was 52 cents and the highest 61 cents. One of the straight fine clips from this county has been appraised at 61 cents. This was a heavy Rambouillet clip estimated to shrink 66 per cent. The very dry weather of spring and summer made these wools heavier and shorter than usual. The growers seem satisfied with the prices they are getting.—E. L. Jones.

PURE RAMBOUILLET EWES

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale there will be sold 350 registered Rambouillet ewes; 50 are from Butterfield Livestock Company, 50 from John H. Seely, 50 from A. A. Woods, 50 from Quealy Sheep Co., 50 from Baldwin

Sheep Co., 25 from W. S. Hansen and 25 from John K. Madsen. The writer has inspected 200 of these ewes and thinks they are a wonderful lot. This sale will afford great opportunity to found a few choice stud flocks. They will be sold in pens of 12 each.

FEEDS GRAIN IN HAY

J. N. Burgess of Pendleton, Oregon, winters about 1,500 head of yearling rams every winter. These rams are wintered on alfalfa hay and either barley or cottonseed cake. The racks are filled with alfalfa and then the barley or cake is scattered over the top of the hay. This sifts down through the hay and is picked out by the sheep. In this way he believes the sheep get their grain more uniformly and none is wasted. He thinks the sheep do better fed this way.

IDAHO WOOLS APPRAISED

We have reports on 1,250 bags of Idaho wools that were graded and then appraised according to grades. These wools were shipped from the vicinity of Rupert, Idaho.

The appraisals were as follows:

Fine medium	57¼ cents
One-half blood	66½ cents
Three-eighths blood	66¼ cents
One-quarter blood	67¼ cents

HOLDING LAMB PRICES

On August 1 when top lambs dropped below \$18 the National Wool Growers Association immediately wired protests to the packers, the Secretary of Agriculture and to Mr. Hoover, as well as to a few senators. There can be no justification for lambs being lower than beef or hogs. In fact, we believe top lambs should range considerably above hogs or cattle. We do not believe top lambs should sell below \$18.50, and when they do there will be no profit in raising them.

Be at the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27-28-29-30.

WYOMING CONDITIONS

Roscoe Wood.

Jupiter Pluvius must have taken a homestead in central Wyoming this summer. Anyone who had never been in the country before would not even suspect that this was an arid, or even semi-arid region. A shower or a heavy rain every few days has supplied abundant surface water and kept the grass green and soft. While these rains have been local in character they have well covered the central and northern part of the state. They are good for sheep but bad for hay. Little first cutting alfalfa has been obtained in marketable condition, and even when it was stacked dry heavy showers have

one is satisfied with the situation and willing to await the time of marketing.

Feeders unquestionably lost plenty of money in last year's operations, especially those who were compelled to market early, and they all seem determined to buy lambs this year for far less money. They lay all their trouble at the grower's door, or at least act as if he is the one who must change his ideas of value this season. They seem to disregard some other factors that contributed to their losses. They paid prices for hay last year that precluded the obtaining of a new dollar for an old one except on record markets, while corn was unreasonably high and poor in quality. Disturbance of mar-

necessitates considerable risk upon the same basis as a manufacturing establishment which can incorporate water into its capital, pay large salaries to various officials, and figure its costs to a penny and make plenty of money on a nominal interest basis, are considerations which do not make feeders eager to jump into the game.

These various factors have combined to make Colorado and Nebraska feeders declare they will not pay over ten cents for lambs.

But let us look at the other side a moment. The lamb crop of the range country is not overly large. The Southern crop is probably not over 50 per cent normal, owing to drouth conditions. More of the Northern crop



A Group of Quealy Stud Rams for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 27 to 30

damaged many stacks before they had time to settle.

It has been a very quiet summer for the sheepman in a business way. Wool simply came to the railroad, was put on the cars, and returns are being awaited, and are liable to be for some time. No lamb feeder has appeared on the scene in quest of material for his lots. We have yet to learn of any contract for fall delivery to feeders. Recently we learned that a prominent feeder and a large grower who have dealt with each other for several years met and visited for some time and not once in the entire conversation was mention made to buy or sell lambs, nor price; which goes to show that every-

ket conditions caused by ill-advised meat regulations and the uncertainty of what might happen along those lines played no little part in keeping down fat lamb prices.

The feeder remembers very vividly what occurred and he is in no hurry to contract lambs this year. Other factors which increase his hesitancy to do business this year are the lack of any statement as to the policy of the Food Controller regarding meat regulations and the danger of a repetition of last year's interference with the market. Then too, the unjust taxes levied, which take a large portion of the profits of one year and make no allowance for losses of a previous year which put a business like this which

than usual will be fit for the block, and many ewe lambs will be retained for breeding purposes. Hay must be lower in price this year due to a larger crop, increased freight rates which will prevent much movement, and most important of all much of it is damaged and not marketable in the bale.

Then too, these feed lots can hardly regulate the price this year. Corn-belt farmers are going to be a big factor in determining the feeder market. Labor scarcity makes them turn to lambs as the most economical method of harvesting and marketing their corn crop, as well as turning much pasture and roughage into money, and incidentally at the same time enriching their lands. The July

feeder market has been \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight higher than last year, and while this elevation can hardly be expected this fall when the big feeder runs from the range country come, neither is it reasonable to suppose values to decline to any such figures as bearish feeders wish. Wool values also are no small factor in maintaining values of feeding lambs, and prices on other meats are fully as high as lamb and mutton. Feeder cattle show no indication of being cheap, and lambs will hardly be far out of line.

There is nothing in the situation for either feeder or grower to become excited over. All of us can remember not so many years ago when nobody thought of buying lambs until ready for market. Contracting far ahead is a development of the last few years, and the men who benefited by it were the speculator and the feeder; seldom did the grower make anything by contracting. The latter takes chances on the weather and all other conditions and we see no good reason why he should not carry the risk of getting a good price for his product until the time it is ready for market. This year when he is ready the feeder will have revised his ideas and be ready to meet him half way.

YEARLING EWES SOLD

The Cunningham Sheep and Land Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon, recently sold 1,600 crossbred yearling ewes to the Wood Livestock Company of Spencer, Idaho. These yearlings were from purebred Rambouillet ewes and were sired by Lincoln rams. They are the sisters of the crossbred rams that the Cunningham people have been selling at the Salt Lake Ram Show.

LINCOLN EWES FOR SALT LAKE

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 27th to 30th, a choice lot of registered Lincoln ewes will be sold. The Butterfield Livestock Company is sending 25 head. J. H. Patrick & Sons, Ontario, Canada, are sending 25 Lincoln ewes, imported from England, and R. S. Rob-

son also of Ontario has imported 25 ewes for this sale. This makes 75 ewes and they are reported to be top stuff.

GOOD HAMPSHIRE LAMBS

My Hampshire lambs this years are very fine. I bought their sires at the Salt Lake Ram Sale last year.

W. H. KENDRICK, Colo.

GOOD LAMB PRICES

On July 23, Andrew Little of Emmett, Idaho, sold on the Omaha market, 1,920 lambs weighing 76 pounds at \$18.25 and 300 lambs weighing 60 pounds at \$16.40.

On the same day, Newman Bros., Shoshone, Idaho, sold at S. Omaha 1,660 lambs weighing 62 pounds at \$18.40 and 286 56-pound lambs at \$16.40.

MARKET SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA

The following are the market quotations on sheep and lambs in Australia:

	Per head
Best crossbred wethers.....	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Best crossbred ewes.....	9.50 to 10.50
Best Merino ewe.....	6.00 to 7.50
Lambs	5.50 to 6.50

ARGENTINE SHEEP MARKET

The sheep market in Buenos Aires rules as follows:

	Per head
Shorn wethers	\$7.00 to \$ 7.50
Shorn ewes	9.50 to 11.00
Lambs	4.50 to 5.00

WILL GO BACK TO SHEEP

"Northeastern Montana has been baked to a frazzle," said Matthew Murray." The dry farmers are moving out, or will, and the sheepman will regain a lot of grass from which he was evicted by settlers several years ago. The state has furnished settlers with seed two years in succession and will probably not repeat.

"There will be few sheep to go to market from eastern Montana. We have a crop of feeding stuff and are waiting for Missouri and Michigan

buyers to show up and bid on it as they did last year. My opinion is that we will go back to sheep and that Montana a few years hence will be full of 'woolies.' It was a sheep country before the settler came, and logically it ought to go back."

OREGON CATTLE TO MOVE

About 10,000 cattle from Harney county, Oregon, will shortly be moved into Idaho to pasture on alfalfa and finish the winter on alfalfa hay. Harney county, Oregon, is in the drouth area and it is necessary to move the cattle to feed. Hay is now being contracted in Idaho along the Oregon Short Line as far south as Shoshone at \$15 in the stack. We understand this price includes the pasture.

DRY IN COLORADO

The sheepmen are getting worried over the winter range not having enough rain. The sheep are doing fine up on the summer range, but if it does not rain soon, a good many sheepmen will go out of business. Everybody seemed pleased over the government's fixing the price of wool.—Wilson Frink, Colorado.

HEAVY IDAHO LAMBS

On July 22, Fred Gooding & Son, Shoshone, Idaho, sold on the Chicago market 969 lambs weighing 70 pounds, at \$18.75, and 669 lambs weighing 71 pounds at \$18.75. The following day they sold 1,376 lambs weighing 72 pounds at \$19.25 with no cut back.

EASIER TO SHIP

This year it will be much less trouble moving sheep out from the Salt Lake Ram Sale as two new chutes have been erected. This makes four chutes available for loading and unloading, which ought to handle everything quickly. We have already ordered cars for those who will want to ship out from Salt Lake and the railroads assure us they will have all we want.

Our Motto:

**Good Sales
Prompt
Remittance
of Proceeds
Reliable
Market
Information**

Harry B. Black
Sheep Commission
Company

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Consign Your Shipments To Us

Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.

Pilot Rock, Oregon

RAMBOUILLETS



Our First Prize Pen at Salt Lake Ram Sale.

**For the season 1918 we
will offer for sale**

**1200 Rambouillet Yearling Rams
and
1000 Crossbred Yearling Rams**

These are big, smooth, hardy, heavy
wooled rams that will please range
men.

*At last year's Ram Sale
our pen of 25 range rams
was awarded First Prize
in strong competition.*

RAMS EWES

FEEDERS

Those desiring to buy

Hampshire Rams

any age

Registered or Pure Bred Unregistered

Hampshire Ewes

Rambouillet Rams

Grade Feeder Ewes

Hampshire March Ram Lambs

Yearling and two- year-old Steers

Will find it to their advantage
to address

Wood Live Stock Co.

Spencer, Idaho

F. J. Hagenbarth, Pres. H. C. Wood, Mgr.

OHIO RAMBOUILLETS



Stud Rams for the Salt Lake Sale

At the Salt Lake Ram
Sale We Will Offer

25 Rambouillet Stud Rams

25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes

These are as good as we have
ever bred. They are dense
fleeced, large and smooth and
will improve any stud flock.

We invite you to inspect these
sheep at Salt Lake City, August
27th to 30th.

Lincoln Bros.

Marysville, Ohio

F. S. KING Bros. Co.

Laramie, Wyoming



WHEN you can keep your customers satisfied with the service you give, and at the same time save money doing it, you have taken two steps ahead. Now for the third step.

The International Motor Truck is a Business Builder

Horses can travel just so far every day, and the distance is not great. Beyond that distance you cannot do business profitably with horses.

An International motor truck travels three times as fast and as far as a horse. It enables you to reach out for business into territory you cannot profitably touch with horses—at an expense less than that of the two or more horses you now have.

Build up your business to its limit—reduce your expenses below what they now are—by using an International motor truck.



THICKSET, JR.

1st Prize Ram Lamb Chicago International 1916. 1st Prize Yearling Ram Chicago International 1917

BREEDERS OF

Rambouillet and Corriedale Sheep

Everything Contracted For This Season
except Rams held for the Salt
Lake Ram Sale.

Four Models

H, 1,500 lbs. capacity
F, 2,000 lbs. capacity

K, 3,000 lbs. capacity
G, 4,000 lbs. capacity

Special bodies for any business.

International Motor Trucks Are Sold By

UTAH MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
28 South 2nd East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

KOPPS GARAGE,
Cedar City, Utah.

PAROWAN AUTO COMPANY,
Parowan, Utah.

PRICE GARAGE COMPANY,
Price, Utah.

WILLIS JOHNSON & SON,
Roosevelt, Utah.

NOBLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
Boise, Idaho.

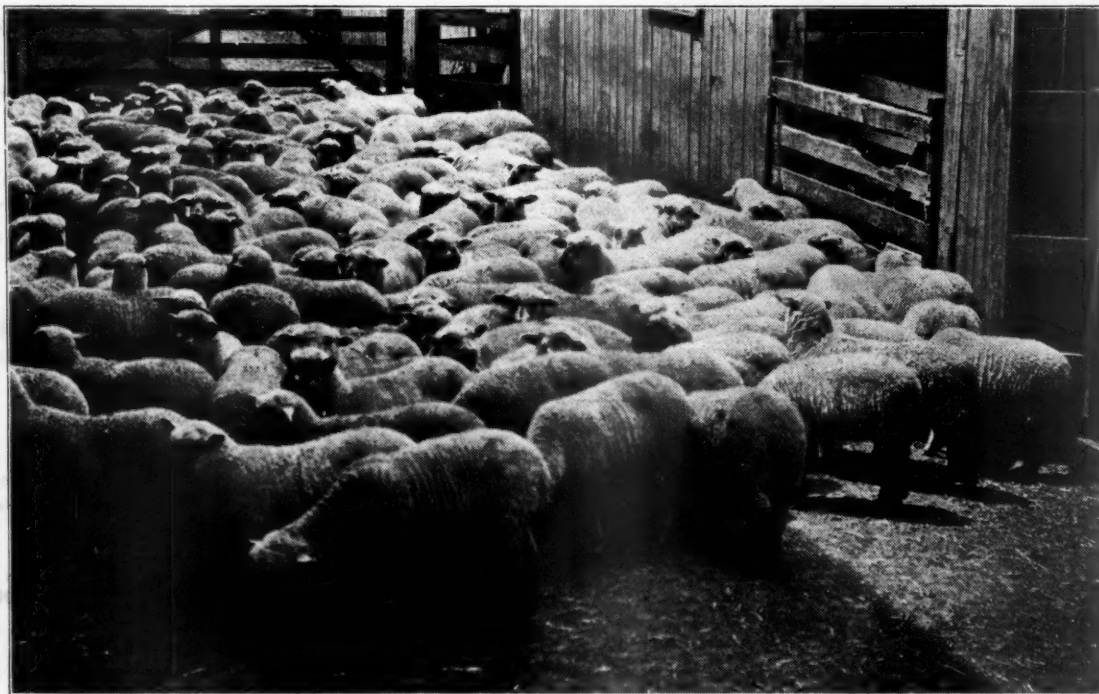
YELLOWSTONE MOTOR CO.,
Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Rexburg.

GOODING MOTOR CO.,
Gooding, Burley, Twin Falls and Buhl.

UINTA ELEVATOR & MILLING COMPANY,
Evanston, Wyoming.

\$19.25 NEW RECORD \$19.25 FOR Range Lambs

THIS IS THE PRICE WE SECURED AT CHICAGO ON TUESDAY, JULY 23RD, FOR FIVE DOUBLE DECK CARLOADS (1,376 HEAD) OF 72-LB. RANGE LAMBS FOR F. W. GOODING & SON, SHOSHONE, IDAHO. IT BROKE ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS, NOR WAS THERE A SINGLE CUT-OUT. THE DAY PRECEDING WE SOLD 6 DOUBLES, 1,638 HEAD, (ALSO STRAIGHT) AT \$18.75—WHICH WAS THE RECORD UNTIL TUESDAY'S SALE.



CUT OFF OF RECORD BREAKING LAMBS

ONCE AGAIN: MARKET YOUR SHEEP AND LAMBS VIA
THE "OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE—THROUGH THE HANDS OF

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

Chicago, Ill.
Sioux City, Iowa.

Kansas City, Mo.
So. St. Joseph, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Fort Worth, Tex.

St. Louis, Mo.
Omaha, Neb.

El Paso, Texas.

So. St. Paul, Minn.
Denver, Colo.



PANAMA

Panamas and Hampshires



HAMPSHIRE

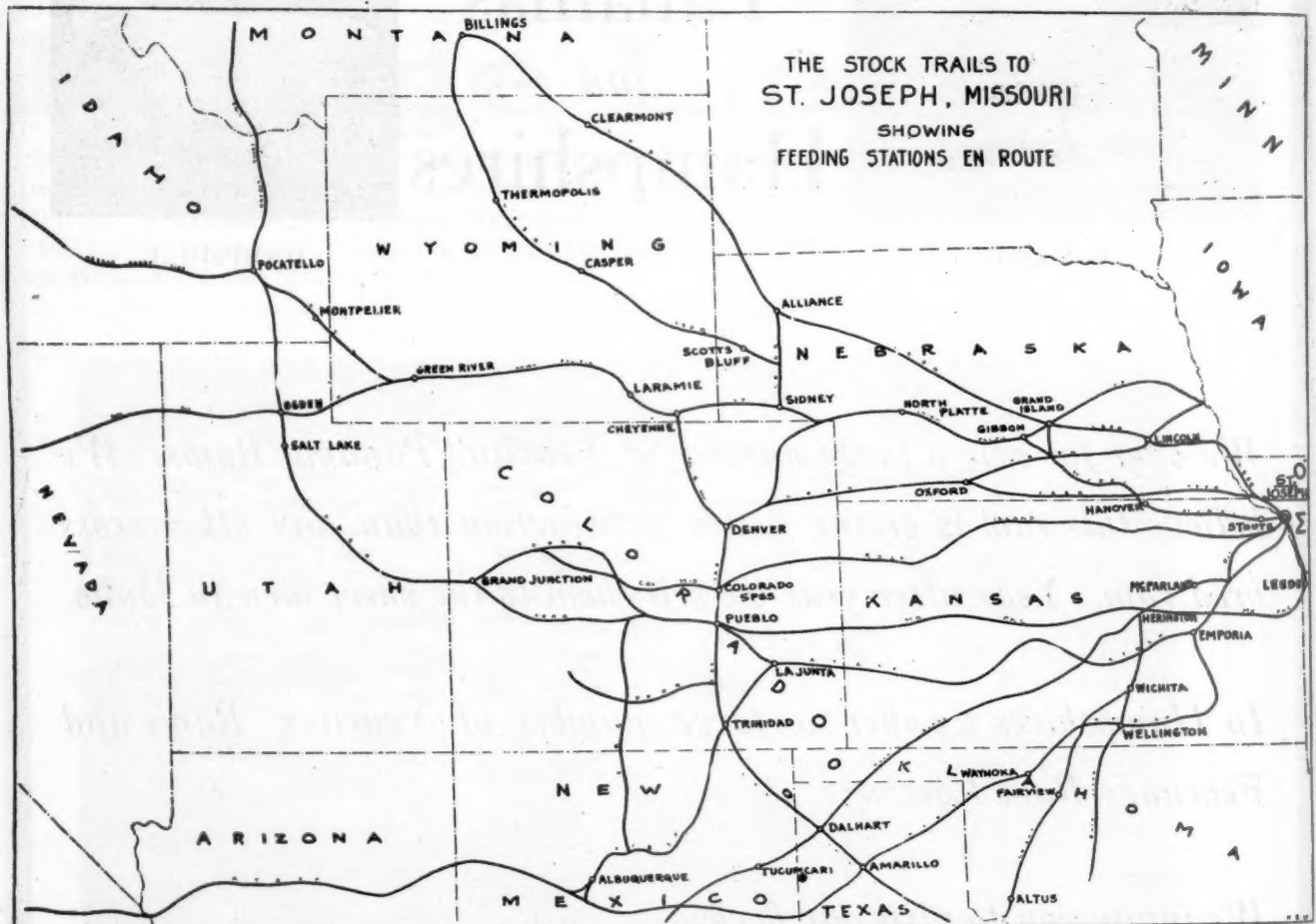
We offer for sale a large number of Yearling Panama Rams. We believe this ram is giving better satisfaction than any other cross bred ram. Year after year we sell them to the sheep men in Idaho.

In Hampshires we offer a large number of Yearling Rams and February Ram Lambs.

We invite you to visit our flocks.

Laidlaw & Brockie
Muldoon, Idaho

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company



There is an increasing demand each year for Feeders by Missouri and Iowa. Prospects are excellent this year. This territory looks to St. Joseph almost exclusively for supplies. There are also orders here constantly from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and other states.

With good killing demand, through train service from Laramie, Wyoming, and excellent pasture at Stouts, 20 miles out, you can't find a better market for your stock.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers Association Company, (Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah
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Salt Lake City, Utah

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ROSCOE WOOD - - - Douglas, Wyoming
J. E. POOLE - - - Chicago, Illinois

OUR THIRD ANNUAL RAM SALE

Along about the year 1801 there was imported into the United States one of the first Merino rams to come to this country. He was small, weighing 138 pounds and with a year's growth produced a fleece weighing 8½ pounds. His confirmation was poor, he had a ewe neck, sharp withers, a crooked back, cat hams and was entirely devoid of anything resembling what we now call mutton. But in spite of these deficiencies, he represented the best of his breed in those days as he had been carefully selected to establish the fine wool type of sheep in America.

In the hands of master breeders, here and there, exercising the utmost care in selection, the descendants of this sheep, or of ones inferior to him, have been moulded into the present day Rambouillet, weighing 250 to 300 pounds, carrying fleeces of 30 pounds and possessing a mutton form well nigh perfect. What has been done with the Rambouillet has been done in greater or less degree with every existing breed of sheep. All these breeds started as near nothing, according to present day standards, as it was possible to get, and by always selecting the best types to breed from, the different breeds have been brought to their present standards. There can be no appeal from this conclusion for history faithfully records the sheep of ancient ages and our eyes reveal to us the modern sheep.

Our conclusion is this: At the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 27-28-29-30, the National Wool Growers Association will offer at public auction some 5,000 ewes and rams. Among them will be found many animals in the different breeds that absolutely represent the best sheep bred up to this time.

Sheepmen are in reasonably prosperous condition. They can afford now better than ever in the past to add a little or a lot to the quality of their flocks. We hope to meet, at Salt Lake, those who wish to inspect many sheep of unusual merit. We invite you to come whether you purchase or not.

NEW TAXES

Press reports convey the information that Congress is devising ways and means to raise greater war revenue through increased income and excess profit taxes. We do not think anybody in this country can grumble much about taxes as long as they are confined to profits. The man who does not make a profit does not have to pay and the one who makes money can afford to do so. It will not matter how high our taxes are or how many sacrifices we who stay home are called upon to make. We shall not have done our share as compared to the boys who are fighting for us in France. Taxes do not amount to anything now, for if this fight is lost all the money we may have will go to pay a war indemnity to Germany. It's far better to pay 50 cents now than a dollar later on, and that's just about what it amounts to.

WOOL APPRAISEMENTS

Under the government plan of handling the wool clip most of the early wools have already been appraised and the owner notified of the prices that have been allotted to him. As a rule, these appraisements have been satisfactory and we have heard little kicking except when one man got more than his neighbor. Practically all Western sheepmen measure the value of their own wool by what their neighbor receives. Here at one station in Utah the wools have been appraised

all the way from 51 cents up to 66½ cents per pound. Yet as a rule these wools have all been bought at the same price in past years. This leads the man who has his wool appraised at 51 cents to feel that he has not had a square deal when his neighbor gets 66½ cents. Wool growers should not forget that under the old system it was impossible for a buyer to give each man what his wool was actually worth and still continue to buy wool. Wool growers knew very little about the value of their wool and unless each man received as much as his neighbor, he would not sell. The dealer could not pay the full value of the good clip for if he did the man with the poor clip would demand the same price. That forced the dealer to buy wool on a basis of averages—pay all men in the same section about the same price for their wool. The grower was just as much to blame as was the dealer for this situation.

Now comes the government buying wool on a certain fixed price and appraising each clip on its merits. Naturally the low man is going to kick and the high man be pleased. This is as it should be. The man who is raising the good wool ought to be paid for it, and the poor wool ought to be penalized just as will be done.

We believe that our wools are being honestly appraised—that when doubt exists as to the value of a clip, the grower will receive the benefit of that doubt. The appraisements that we have heard of seem to be as high as are justified on the basis that the government has fixed. After our wools have been appraised this way for two or three years as will probably be done, it will be much easier to break up the old system of selling wool on averages.

THE SHEEP FARMER

We are hearing a good many reports these days about failures among Eastern farmers who bought ewes last fall and generally the ewe is blamed for the failure. This paper has refused to be stampeded about the farm flock proposition, because the editor of it

was raised on a sheep farm in Pennsylvania and is vain enough to think that he knows more about the farm sheep business than two-thirds of the men who have been telling the farmers about the wonderful profits from, and the little care needed by, the farm flock. The very minute agitators began to get farmers into the sheep business on the supposition that sheep required little care and lived on refuse, the death knoll of many farm flocks was sounded. Our papers have been filled with nonsense about sheep ever since the "more sheep" campaign was instigated. Boomers cannot boost any industry without leaving a lot of mighty sore spots—ask the apple grower, or the peach grower, or the grower of any boomed product if this isn't so. We have been roundly criticised by these sheep boosters because we did not help in the campaign to put sheep on "every farm." The editor of this paper has constantly reiterated that the profits from sheep were only moderate profits and that the sheep required more care and better feed than any other domestic animal; that while it would eat weeds, it would not live on them and liked good rich pastures better than any other animal.

The farmer who bought old ewes and failed has no chance with young ewes. The old ewe, provided she is hearty, knows more about raising a lamb than any man who is just starting with sheep. On an average old ewes will raise 25 per cent more lambs than two-year-old ewes and 50 per cent more lambs than yearling ewes. This year the writer has raised from a small bunch of two-year-old ewes a 68 per cent lamb crop and from some old ewes, 90 per cent. Both of these averages are above normal. The farmer who started with old ewes and found out he was not a sheepman is far ahead in money of the fellow who started with young ewes and found that out.

We regret that farmers have lost money on sheep, for we feel that there is room in this country for a substantial increase in our farm flocks, especially now that prices are high. But the beginner should remember

these cardinal principles: First, very many farms are not adapted to the production of sheep. Second, the raising of sheep is more or less of a specialty and can never be conducted successfully as a side line. Third, that of all domestic animals sheep require the most care and the best feed. Fourth, while dogs are a drawback to sheep growing on the farm, they are not sufficiently detrimental to keep anyone out of the business that otherwise ought to be in. Fifth, that on the farm, sheep at the present price of wool and lambs will about return as much profit as any other class of livestock except hogs.

NO SOLICITING

At the forthcoming Salt Lake Ram Sale no soliciting of any kind will be allowed on the grounds nor will advertising matter be distributed. This is strictly a sheep sale and we can promise our patrons they will be permitted to devote their entire time to examining the sheep that will be offered.

THE MARKET FOR LAMBS

Sheep feeders as well as breeders have evinced considerable concern as to what the United States Food Administration may do regarding the conservation of lambs and mutton. We believe that we can safely assure both the feeder and the breeder that they can proceed with their operations in a normal manner, without any fear of conservation from the United States Food Administration. That administration from placing lamb in the class to be conserved is actually taking the position that an increased use of lamb and mutton is desirable in order to conserve other meats. The Food Administration knows that every pound of lamb that is eaten saves one pound of beef or pork for the army or navy or for exportation abroad. We believe that the prospect before the lamb feeder is unusually bright; even if feed is high, the man who feeds lambs this winter will come out in a satisfactory manner.

Of course if a man is going to feed he had better be buying his feeders, for those of us who are in touch with the situation in the West appreciate that before long so many feeders will have passed to the packer that there will not be an adequate supply of feeder lambs to go around. Feeder lambs could have been bought a month ago cheaper than today.

SHEEP LABOR DRAFTED

As the draft boards continue to refuse to exempt sheep labor from the draft, we are receiving many inquiries from wool growers asking what can be done. On several occasions the National Wool Growers Association has presented this question to the agricultural and military authorities at Washington with the result that we have always been advised that the matter of exempting anyone from the draft rested entirely in the hands of the local boards. This matter has been presented to the Food Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture and the War Department but we have failed to obtain any assurance that sheep labor would be given any consideration. The local draft boards as a rule are composed of men who know very little about the sheep industry and as many Western people are prejudiced against the wool growers, it is natural that more of the sheepmen's labor should be drafted than that of any other Western class. This is unfortunate for the sheepmen as well as for the country. When the draft is extended to include the ages from 31 to 45, it will take hundreds of men who are now badly needed to handle our sheep.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association has suggested that in Mexico many good sheep herders could be secured and the National Wool Growers Association has taken the matter up with the proper department at Washington urging that special effort be made to import this class of labor.

The Food Administration will not again bother the lamb feeders, we are sure of that.

THE EXPORT POSSIBILITIES

Almost every agricultural paper that is inclined to be sensational is predicting a large demand for our livestock from European countries at the close of the war. We have carefully thought this matter over and for some time have felt there would be no such demand, or, if any, of such small volume as to be of no importance. This country will never export ordinary breeding stock and our exports of stud stock will be confined to South American countries.

It is our opinion that the livestock of European countries have not been destroyed in the degree the sensationalist would have us believe. In Great Britain the different classes of livestock remain as numerous as before the war. On the continent of Europe a considerable number of animals have been destroyed but continental Europe was not much of a livestock country before the war and will require less stock after the war.

We imagine that Americans who desire to export livestock after the war, will find their only outlet in South America, but before they can fill demand from that source they must learn to feed.

A HEAVY TOLL

One cannot be much around Western farms or stock ranches without observing the woeful waste of farm implements and machinery. It is the exception to find a farm or ranch that makes any pretense at giving these implements any care at all. As a rule, they are left in the field where work is finished to bleach in the sun, or rot and rust during seasons of moisture. The ordinary wear and tear of use is not remedied as it occurs and with the breakage of any important part, the machine is discarded. Time was when this was justified on the grounds that machinery was cheap. That day has gone by. The mower that used to cost \$35 now costs \$75. The disc that was bought for \$35, is now \$75, and the price of practically every implement has doubled. As the war proceeds these

will be further increased, with the probability that there will not be enough machinery to supply the demand at any price. The metal that is wasted in this farm machinery is now needed for war materials, even if the money is not.

This fall when work is over, it will be a patriotic duty to gather up all this machinery, make the needed repairs on all that can be saved, and store it where it will be protected from the elements until it is again needed.

NOT BUYING

COTTONSEED CAKE

Several of our readers seem to be under the impression that the National Wool Growers Association is purchas-

Important!

**Do not forget the 3rd
Annual Ram Sale at
Salt Lake City, Utah,
August 27, 28, 29, 30.**

**5000
Rams and Ewes**

ing cottonseed cake for its members. Some time ago it was proposed that cottonseed cake and other grains should be purchased through this association, but as the government has fixed the price of cottonseed cake and cars are rather difficult to get at best, we were unable to see where we would benefit shippers any on a fixed price basis. Therefore, the association has not undertaken to purchase cake. The price for the new cottonseed cake has not as yet been fixed and we presume that the old price of \$51.50, f. o. b. mills, will maintain throughout the season.

WILL HOLD FEEDERS

In northern Wyoming there is no disposition to part with feeder lambs.

Colorado feeders have been offering around 13 cents, but the Wyoming shepherds are expecting 14 cents, and unless the lambs are contracted for soon, I should not be surprised to see the price advanced to 15 cents. Wyoming has lots of grass this year, and while the farmers have come in in large numbers, there is no hurry about selling the lambs; as they are still putting on weight. These Wyoming feeder lambs will net us more money shipped to Omaha than if sold to Colorado feeders. Our sheepmen who return from Omaha report that there is an enormous demand in Iowa and Nebraska for feeder lambs, almost every farmer wanting from one to three carloads. I should not be surprised to see many Wyoming lambs that usually go to Colorado shipped direct to Omaha the latter part of this month. These lambs shipped to Omaha will net considerably more than 14 cents, and there are some who believe they would net a little over 15 cents. We intend to ship our lambs and take a chance on the market.—E. P. S.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE

MEAT PRICES

Lamb

Good Caul Lambs.....	@26
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@29
Saddles, Caul.....	@28
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	@28
Caul Lamb Fores.....	@26
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@30
Lamb Fries, per pound.....	18 @20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per pound.....	@25

Mutton

Medium Sheep.....	@25
Good Sheep.....	@26
Medium Saddles.....	@28
Good Saddles.....	@30
Good Fores.....	@24
Medium Racks.....	@24
Mutton Legs.....	@30
Mutton Loins.....	@33
Mutton Stew.....	@20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11½@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@25½
Pork Loins.....	@30

HIGHEST UTAH WOOL PRICE

The Murray Sheep Company of Murray, Utah, have not only received a report on the appraisal of their wool, but have actually received the money for it. This wool was shipped from Newhouse, Utah, to three different wool commission firms in Boston and Philadelphia. One Boston firm received 52,836 pounds, and it is on this that the returns have been made. After deduction of all charges against the wool, the Murray Sheep Company have received a check for \$36,597.37, which makes the wool net 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound.

This is the highest price yet paid for Utah wool, and this wool came from a section of the state that is supposed to raise rather inferior wool. The check in settlement for this clip was received July 19. The Murray Sheep Company are well pleased with the returns, as the wool brought more than was expected. It was mostly half and three-eighths blood wool.

RAMS FOR THE SALE

We are sending to the Salt Lake Ram Sale, 150 yearling Rambouillet range rams. These rams are in fine condition and are now in the forest reserve. We sent them to the foothills as soon as spring opened and have been feeding them a little cottonseed cake on the range to keep them in good condition. We are also sending 100 Lincoln-Rambouillet yearling range rams. These crossbreds are from our purebred Rambouillet ewes and sired by registered Lincoln rams. These rams will be at the sale without fail.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP AND
LAND COMPANY,

Pilot Rock, Oregon.

UTAH SHIPMENTS

Up to August 1st there were about 300 cars ordered to be loaded at Heber, Utah, and about 140 cars to be ordered later. From Colton, Utah, 80 cars had been ordered, and between

150 and 200 more cars to be ordered, the latter for October loading. These figures do not include any Western Utah orders, or orders for Price, Utah, loading. In all, it is estimated that there will be 750 to 800 cars shipped out, not including some strings of straight feeding lambs, which may ship, and may sell. The Colton orders yet to be filed for loading are mainly for account of American Forks and Provo owners.—J. A. R.

BLACK-FACE BREEDING EWES

M. A. Thomason, Kearney, Missouri, bought 119 head of black-face native yearling ewes at Kansas City February 21st this year at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound, 93 pounds average; about \$16.30 a head. He kept them till July 25th, when he sold them on the market at 18 cents a pound, 109 pounds average, net about \$19.30 per head, in the meantime having sheared 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of wool per head from them, which sold at about \$6.30. That is, he had \$9.30 per head for handling them. The sale, July 25th, was highest price paid in July at Kansas City for breeders. The whole transaction was only one of hundreds now taking place in native territory, and is typical of the reasons Western owners have of expectation of good prices for their surplus stock this fall.—J. A. R.

MAGGOTS IN THE SHEEP

We are having many reports that maggots are bothering sheep more than usual this summer. This may be due to more humidity in the air than usual. When maggots are discovered, they should be thoroughly cleaned out with a strong solution of any of the coal tar dips. Then when the sheep has dried, the affected parts should be well dusted with cayenne pepper. This will prevent the flies from striking them again.

MANY YEARLING EWES

In both Idaho and Oregon there are offered for sale a considerable number

of white-faced yearling ewes. The dry weather of western Idaho and Oregon has made it desirable to sell several lots of these ewes. Wm. Slusher of Pendleton, Oregon, and Thomas Boylen of the same place, are each offering several thousand. In Idaho, James Farmer of Bliss, Idaho, the Caribean Sheep Company of Burley and R. N. Stanfield of Weiser, all have yearlings for sale.

IDAHO WOOL APPRAISED

The owner of a large flock of purebred Cotswolds in Idaho has been advised that his clip was appraised at 61c in Boston. The clip was straight Cotswold and the shrinkage was estimated around 40 per cent. The ewes in this flock sheared over 12 pounds and the wool should net the owner around 59 cents. Cotswold is based on \$1.05 to \$1.07 per clean pound, as most of it falls in the braid class. Straight Cotswold clips shrink from 35 to 45 per cent.

ENGLISH WOOL PRICES

Recently the British Government fixed the price to be paid for wool in Great Britain during the year 1918. The prices are 60 per cent above the average price prevailing in July, 1914, at the outbreak of the war. The prices fixed for unwashed wool this year are as follows: Lincoln and Cotswold, 29 cents; halfbreeds, 32 cents; Shropshire and Hampshire, 33 cents. These grades correspond to the same grades of wool in this country, except that the English shrinks a little less.

COFFIN RAMS FOR THE SALE

I am sending to the Salt Lake Ram Sale 100 head of Romney yearling range rams and 100 Lincoln yearling range rams. The Romneys are sired by rams imported from New Zealand. These Romneys and Lincolns are big, strong, heavily wooled rams and will give good service on the range.

H. S. COFFIN, Washington.

NATIONAL WESTERN FIRST ANNUAL RAM SALE

DENVER, SEPTEMBER 3-4-5-6, 1918

Imported and Domestic

RANGE RAMS

REGISTERED EWES

STUD RAMS

An Opportunity to Secure Breeding Sheep of Quality

RAMBOUILLETS
SHROPSHIRE
CORRIEDALES
OXFORDS

HAMPSHIRE
COTSWOLDS
LINCOLNS
KARAKULS

Under the Direction and Supervision of

THE WESTERN STOCK SHOW ASSN.

For Particulars address the Secretary, FRED P. JOHNSON

Union Stock Yards

Denver, Colorado

The Knollin Sheep Commission Co.

(Incorporated \$50,000.00)

CHICAGO

C. H. SHURTE,
President and General Manager

OMAHA

THE BIG SHEEP FIRM AT THE TWO BIG MARKETS



Part of a trainload of wethers sold June 25th and 26th, 1918, to Armour & Company, at 13 and 13½¢ a pound, weighing 124 pounds, shipped by Robert Wilson of North Yakima, Washington. They brought the highest price and net the biggest amount per head on record for grass wethers, \$15.25. Sold by whom? Why, of course, by THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

WRITE US FOR OUR WEEKLY MARKET BULLETIN.

CHICAGO

THE KNOLLIN SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

OMAHA



UTAH-IDAHO LIVE STOCK LOAN CO.

1025 KEARNS BUILDING SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE AND SHEEP

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

M. K. PARSONS, President F. J. HAGENBARTH, Vice-President R. T. BADGER, Secretary and Treasurer F. K. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary
J. B. KERR, Manager W. S. McCORNICK THOMAS AUSTIN L. V. McCORNICK J. Y. RICH

Walnut Hall Farms—Hampshire Down Sheep

Dear Mr. Blastock:

The ewe we bought from you has surely made a record for us, she has raised seven lambs, and all are prize winners.

Counting her fleeces, prize winnings, and two of her lambs we sold, she has made us \$846.50, not counting the five ewes we have in the flock out of her, she is in good condition yet and seven years old this spring.

Yours very truly,
S. S. STETTbacher,
Alhambra, Illinois.

Alhambra, Ill.
May 10th, 1918.

We will make consignments of STUD RAMS, SHOW RAMS, STUD EWES, SHOW EWES, to each of the following sales:

West Raleigh, N. C., June 20th
Twin Falls, Idaho, August 24th

Lexington, Kentucky, August 14th
Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 27th--30th

Denver, Colorado, September 3rd--6th

Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky

ROBERT S. BLASTOCK

ABOUT CORRIEDALES

One of our readers has asked us how the Corriedale compares with our own crossbred.

Very naturally it would be difficult to give such a comparison unless an exact experiment on the same range had been made, and such an experiment has been made by the Bureau of Animal Industry with the best New Zealand Corriedales.

We refer our correspondent to the report of that experiment. In January Prof. F. R. Marshall of the Bureau of Animal Industry addressed the National Wool Growers Convention at Salt Lake City, giving the result of the government's sheep breeding experiments. As the Bureau of Animal Industry imported some of the very best Corriedale ewes about four years ago the comparison of the Rambouillet and the Corriedale and our own crossbred is outlined in Mr. Marshall's speech, which appears on page 35 of the January National Wool Grower. This experiment is probably the most comprehensive one ever made involving these breeds of sheep, and hence, must be accepted as authoritative.

**THE BUTTERFIELD
CONSIGNMENT**

Since you visited our place several buyers have been here wanting to secure some of the rams reserved for the Salt Lake Ram Sale, but we have not let any go though have had good offers for some. Have also had many inquiries and orders for Rambouillet, Lincoln and Hampshire rams lately.

We have reserved for the sale a very choice lot of Rambouillet, Lincoln and Hampshire rams, as well as select, registered, yearling Rambouillet ewes, fifty select registered Hampshire yearling ewes and twenty-five select registered Lincoln yearling ewes.

There undoubtedly will be a good demand for the above which will give good results for whomsoever may secure them.

We have just placed our order for four cars to take our sheep to the Salt Lake Sheep Sale and will load them from Weiser on August 24th.

Among the rams we are sending there are some exceptionally good, outstanding individuals of best breeding and of sterling quality throughout which will give good results wherever used. We have had good sale for all of our rams this season and have only a few of the different breeds not yet contracted.

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO.

GUESSING ON THE MARKET

The packers are always guessing on future prices, and they miss their guess as often as anybody. However, on July 29th, one of the buyers who is as well posted as any other, said he expected to see lambs go lower. "We've had a good market through July" was suggested to him. "Yes," he admitted. "Keep it up, the speculators are scared," broke in a trade scout just returned from Utah. "Let me tell you something," said the packer buyer, "don't you loan any money on lambs at these high prices." He pointed out that while Missouri river markets were paying 18 to 18½ cents a pound for lambs during the previous week, choice Virginia lambs were selling at Jersey City at 16¾ cents a pound, said lambs as good as any Western lambs that anybody sends to market." He admitted that competition was keeping prices up in the West, but claimed that values would be equalized with the first heavy run from the Western ranges.—J. A. R.

A NEW CROSSBRED

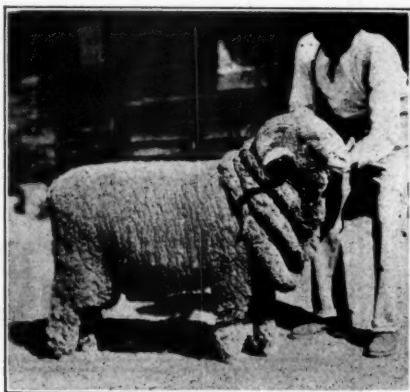
One of our correspondents writes: "In founding a flock of crossbreds, would it not be better to use a Lincoln ram on Delaine ewes than on Rambouillets so as to get a better length of staple?"

We cannot agree that in producing a crossbred the Delaine could equal the Rambouillet ewe. In a crossbred size is the first consideration and the Rambouillet ewe will impart far more of this than the Delaine. A sufficient length of wool in the crossbred can easily be obtained from the Lincoln or Cotswold sire.

\$5.00 Please



All dues for 1918 amounting to \$5.00 from each member of the National Wool Growers' Association were due on January 1st. If you have not yet paid please do so at once. If you are a sheepman and not a member of the Association, your own conscience will urge you to join, we need every sheepman and they need the Association.



To Be Sold at Salt Lake

Rambouillets

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale I Will Offer

25 Rambouillet Stud Rams
50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes
125 Rambouillet Registered Range Rams

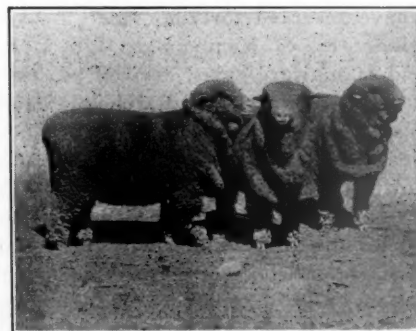
In my consignment to the Salt Lake Ram Sale last year was found the highest priced Rambouillet ever sold at Auction in America, as well as the third highest priced one. Rather a good record for one year. In my consignment this year will be found some of the best rams I have ever raised.

While at the Salt Lake Ram Sale I personally invite you to carefully examine the sheep I have entered.

JOHN H. SEELY

MT. PLEASANT

UTAH



To Be Sold at Salt Lake

THE OMAHA MARKET

July receipts of sheep and lambs were very heavy, 198,571 head, or nearly 51,000 more than a year ago, the increase being due partly to droughty conditions in the Far Northwest and partly to the attraction of comparatively high prices. Much nervousness has featured the trade for some time but up to the last week in July prices for both fat stock and feeder grades were fairly well sustained. For the week ending August 3rd, the nervousness in the market culminated in a \$1.00@1.35 decline in the price of fat lambs and closing quotations for the month are right around that much lower than a month ago, best lambs at present selling around \$17.00@17.35.

In aged stock the fluctuations in prices have been comparatively small owing to the small receipts and prices are in the main very little different from a month ago.

Of late interest in the trade has cen-

tered chiefly in the feeder division and while the activity has not been great it has been sufficiently so to indicate that there will be a broad demand for feeder lambs this summer and fall and that prices for fat stock and feeder grades will not be very far apart. Just at present the principal factor in the trade appears to be the weather and its effect on pastures and corn. With anything like the normal amount of grass and a good average crop of corn there is no doubt whatever but that all the Western feeding stock will find a good outlet at strong prices. Last month some 57,943 head of feeder sheep and lambs were shipped to the country or nearly 12,000 more than a year ago and inquiries indicate that sheep and lamb feeding will be on a liberal scale this fall should prices remain anywhere near prevailing levels.

Quotations on sheep and lambs:

Lambs, good to choice	\$16.50@17.35
Lambs, fair to good	\$14.00@16.50
Lambs, feeders	\$15.25@17.25
Lambs, culls	\$10.00@14.00

Yearlings, good to choice	\$13.00@14.50
Yearlings, fair to good	\$12.75@13.00
Yearlings, choice, light feeding	\$11.25@12.80
Yearlings, fair, good, feeding	\$10.75@11.25
Ewes, good to choice	\$11.00@13.00
Ewes, fair to good	\$10.00@11.00
Ewes, culls	\$ 5.00@ 7.00

SOME LAMBS**BEING CONTRACTED**

Quite a number of Idaho lambs have been contracted recently for September delivery. A few of these were sold at \$14 a hundredweight, but a much larger number at about \$9 a head without a cut. It is probable that the ewe end of the bands will not command much of a premium this year, and practically everything contracted for will be shipped.—E. R. M.

If you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale the man who attends will have the advantage of you.

Send For Sample of

GROUND ALFALFA HAY

Just the Thing For Feeders

LANDES & COMPANY

Modern Machinery

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Alfalfa Cutters, All Sizes, For Sale

Blame Yourself

if you have any unnecessary delay, trouble or loss in connection with your Shearing Sheds or Dipping Plants, because we can save you all worry and loss of any description. We specialize in designing, building and operating modern shearing sheds and dipping plants which make rough, unskilled labor quite unnecessary, and effectually prevents delay, loss and injury of any kind. Our manager, Mr. J. C. Findlay, is recognized as the leading shearing shed designer and he is also the patentee of the Shower-Spray "dipping" plant. Our builder, Mr. F. K. Storm is an expert in constructing shearing sheds and is also the only reliable builder of this particular work in the United States. We guarantee all his work and invite comparison.

The days of crude, old fashioned shearing corrals are gone, and only unprogressive sheepmen now tolerate them. Sheep are too valuable for rough treatment and loss in obsolete plants of any kind. Do not attempt to build a makeshift plant by hiring an ordinary carpenter, because a modern plant built by an expert is more economical and satisfactory.

We furnish all kinds of shearing shed supplies, including standard wool packs, power balers, stencils, hooks, baskets, etc., etc. We are an independent firm and have absolutely no connection with any other firm or institution. Call or write us. We will gladly give you any information you require in our line.

Western Contract Company
(Incorporated)

509 Continental Bank Building
SALT LAKE CITY

DESIGNATION OF STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD LAND

The Geological Survey reports that the following number of acres of land has been designated for entry under the 640-acre stock-raising homestead act, in the states mentioned:

	Acres
Colorado	1,432,766
Kansas	15,384
New Mexico	1,325,318
North Dakota	177,011
South Dakota	830,363
Wyoming	2,232,239

Grand Total.....6,013,081

Designations will be made in Idaho and Montana as soon as withdrawal of trails, driveways and water-holes is acted upon. The work of examining land for designation is now being done in all the other states and most of the field work will be completed this year. Only a small percentage of the designations made are not covered by application. An appropriation of \$200,000 has been asked for the fiscal year commencing July 1 so as to complete the work. New applications under the 640-acre act are coming in very slowly.

T. W. TOMLINSON.

MONTANA LAMBS

So far no Beaverhead County lambs have been contracted, but I think most of our people could get 13 cents if they would take it. Fourteen cents has been fixed locally as the price of feeders at the railroad and as time passes there is a disposition to shove this up a notch or two. Our lambs here can either be loaded on the Northern Pacific or the Oregon Short Line, as both these roads run into this section. Our lambs are usually bought by feeders around Billings, but they could go to Denver just as well. The Austins buy part of them to feed around Blackfoot, Idaho, on beet pulp. Dillon lambs are fat this year and most of them could go direct to the killers. This is about what will happen in the end unless feeders start buying right away. These Dillon lambs, if shipped

to market, would net right around 15 cents, as 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents would cover the shrink and freight on lambs from this point. We hear reports here that the Wood Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, have refused an offer of 15 cents for 50,000 lambs, weighed up at Spencer. Dillon lambs are in the same class and bred the same way.

E. C. ROSS, Montana.

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

A dangerous forest fire season is here. All forest travelers—autoists, campers, fisherman, hunters, and others,—are warned to be careful with fire in the open. The present extremely dry condition of the woods, due to drought and drying winds, makes them especially susceptible to fire, and unusual care is necessary to prevent destructive conflagrations. The co-operation of everyone using the forests is needed to keep them green and attractive. By building small camp fires in safe places and completely extinguishing them before leaving, one of the chief causes of forest fires may be removed. Smokers should be cautious with burning tobacco and matches. No patriotic tourist will purposely start a fire and endanger the timber and forage of the forests. Aside from the commercial value of the woods, which can be figured in dollars and cents, there is their value from a recreational and aesthetic standpoint which can only be estimated. Help keep the forests valuable by preventing forest fires.

RAIN IN EASTERN IDAHO

Generally speaking the state of Idaho has had very little rain in the last thirty days with the exception of the eastern portion. Eastern Idaho has had ample rainfall and in some sections, more than was desired. Reports from Bannock and Fremont Counties indicate that the range is in better condition than ever before and that the grass is rather soft, and while lambs are fat they are too soft to ship at this time. Fall range in this section is already assured.

RAMS

Six Hundred Head

**Registered
RAMBOUILLETS
All Yearlings**



**Large, Smooth, With Wool and
Mutton Qualities**

**Make Selections Early
This Year as Demand
has exceeded the Supply**

Andrew H. McInnes

RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Office: 408 Bank of Italy Bldg.

Cotswolds

Rambouillets

Hampshires



We offer the following rams for sale, all raised
by the best Western breeders.

65 DELAINES

2 to 4 years old

85 RAMBOUILLETS

2 to 4 years old

350 RAMBOUILLETS

1 year old

50 COTSWOLDS

1 year old

59 HAMPSHIRE

2 to 4 years old

24 CROSSBREDS

1 year old

20,000 BREEDING EWES

All ages

APPLY TO

Culp Bros.

NESS BUILDING

Opposite Cullen Hotel Salt Lake City, Utah

THE LIVE MUTTON PROSPECT

J. E. Poole.

Traders at the stockyards are speculating on possibilities during the next 90 days. Both sheep and lambs have sold through the midsummer period much higher than either the buying or selling sides of the market expected. With cattle realizing anywhere from \$14 to \$18.75 per hundredweight and hogs at \$18.50@19.80, a high sheep and lamb market was to have been expected. It is unfortunate that sudden and sharp fluctuations have occurred, but whenever the Eastern country dumps a lot of ovine trash into the market, hopper irregularity is certain.

Native lambs have lived up to their reputation, being almost uniformly bad. Westerns, on the contrary, have lived up to form. A summer lamb market ranging from \$17.75 to \$19.25 was not in the forecasts. That high prices subsided was not to be surprised at. Shippers have made no audible protest. Those who landed on the high spots exceeded their own expectations, but lambs that sold around \$18 have not hurt anybody.

Beef restriction has been reduced, but in restaurants and hotels it can be used only once daily, while lamb and mutton have a crack at it three times daily. Unless something unforeseen

happens, the public will eat both lamb and mutton right along. Pork is high and as the government is under that market no serious slump is possible.

A year ago the government was buying no mutton; at present navy orders cannot be filled. Heavy sheep product is being utilized to feed troops on Atlantic transports and by men-of-war, cruisers and all boats having refrigerators. By this means beef and mutton are being conserved for use by land forces. This demand is making a \$13@13.50 market for fat ewes and a \$14@14.50 trade in wethers. An unusual condition is a premium on heavy yearlings, which usually sell at a discount in hot weather, fat yearlings making \$15.50@16.50. Never before has there been a demand for yearlings weighing over 100 pounds at this season.

Southern lambs have been closely marketed. That crop secured the best prices in market history and anything decent in the shape of natives has found a good market. With native lambs selling at a range of \$14 to \$19 per hundredweight, an inference may be drawn as to difference in quality. If the native lamb business is to be made a success, more attention must be paid to details.

The Southern lamb crop was short, due to the fact that fewer ewes were bred than the previous season, but

both Kentucky and Tennessee have been free buyers of breeding ewes this season and with luck will have a larger lamb crop next year. Most of the Southern lambs sold at \$18@19 per hundredweight this year, which ought to stimulate breeding.

Packers have been promising to buy fat lambs at a dollar decline right along, but the raffle has not been made. Buyers who are usually bullish have been wrong, as they failed to reckon with increased demand. As is usual, dressed mutton is selling at a loss, but with their profits limited to 9 per cent, loss is not such a serious matter as formerly.

An August feeder trade at \$17.00@17.50 per hundredweight merely indicates an abnormal condition. Feed is abundant everywhere, harvest hands are scarce and farmers are reluctant to let grass go to waste. Stock hogs are not to be had at mature hog prices and light lambs at \$16.75@17.00 per hundredweight are good investment. Put on grass at this season they make good gains at little expense and can be turned into cornfields later on. Iowa is going to make a phenomenal market for feeders at Omaha all through the season. Colorado feeders, who have contracted nothing so far, are already sitting up and taking notice. Feeding sheep will also be wanted, especially if the run of old ewes is deficient.

There has been a good margin between feeding and fat lambs, but it has closed up and may be narrow right along. Fat lambs, however, are not going to be cheap at any time. Talk is inexpensive and nothing packers are saying concerning prospective prices now receives credence. A buyer for one of the big concerns offered to make a substantial bet along about the middle of July that fat Western lambs would sell at \$16 before the first of August, but a week later he paid \$19. The future is everybody's guess.

One phase of this season's trade that puzzles is lack of demand for common stuff of all kinds. The public wants fat lambs and the government insists on heavy mutton. Last year little

J. Y. RICH

D. H. LIVINGSTON

RICH-LIVINGSTON CO., Live Stock

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WOOLGROWERS ATTENTION

Are you satisfied with your present banking connections?
IF NOT---begin doing business with

The National Bank of the Republic

Capital	-	-	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	-	-	358,487.63
Deposits	-	-	6,265,191.60

skinny lambs had the call and thin sheep were being used for canning purposes. At present trashy cattle are plentiful and packers are getting all the canning material, wearing a hide, they need at \$6.00@7.00 per hundred-weight, consequently cull sheep are selling down.

The financial situation is undoubtedly tight. Country bankers are turning down new business and curbing any disposition on the part of old customers to expand. A Michigan man asked his banker to advance \$10,000 to buy yearling ewes recently, intending to put them on some rough land with the intention of getting a wool clip. "How long will you need the money?" asked the banker. "About a year," was the response. "Well, there will be nothing doing," said the banker. "You stick to your tried and safe game, put in feeding stock and have something that can be liquidated." This is the general attitude of bankers; they want early maturity paper and a breeding proposition does not appeal to them, although statistics show that profit is certain.

Farmer feeders are having no difficulty in getting money to buy feeders even when cost is around \$3,500 per car. Most of them can draw a personal check for the sum necessary and their credit is good. With a big corn crop in sight and plenty of roughage this makes a high feeder market certain. Colorado has done nothing in the way of contracting, but if Iowa continues to fill orders at Omaha, and Illinois and Indiana show a disposition to pay \$17 for thin lambs at Chicago, interesting developments may be expected. Stock hogs are worth \$18.50 per hundredweight and cannot be bought at that figure, while feeding cattle are a scarce article. The Colorado season will probably be financed with government assistance, by discounting feeders' paper in the Federal Reserve banks. A desire has been expressed by the Food Administration that every possible sheep and lamb be put on feed as mutton will be needed to supplement beef and pork supplies.

Western lambs have been marketed freely during June and July, which

should prevent the usual September glut. There will be a run of Northern bred natives in October and if the Western movement is heavy at that period, lower prices will be probable. The native lamb crop is a distinct disappointment, however, both as to number and quality. Old Western ewes have not been equal to the expected performance and will be less popular among cornbelt breeders hereafter. Farmers are satisfied in the light of recent experience that the best investment is a yearling ewe, even at the present premium. Present demand is emphatically for yearlings and two-year-olds.

Those who are waiting for cheaper yearling ewes will be disappointed. Too many orders are in the hands of commission houses. Later in the season those who are holding off for yearlings and twos will be glad to take fours and fives. Money may be tight, but the capital needed to purchase 25 or 50 head of ewes is inconsiderable and easily secured where a big crop of oats and wheat has been harvested.

The fall movement of breeding stock will depend entirely on feed in the West. Hay, however, will not be cheap and it is probable that considerable stuff will be cut loose, especially if prices hold. The West may hold back thin lambs if prices are not right.

Traders can detect no possibilities of a break in the sheep market. The government has let heavy contracts for fat mutton to run six months and packers are concerned regarding a supply of raw material. It is more than probable that they will send out to the range to buy, competition at the market forcing them to do so. It will be well for the rangeman to keep posted on values, otherwise he is likely to give something away. Armour has bought wethers in Washington that looked cheap when landed at Chicago.

Demand for rams is healthy. Every new farm flock necessitates the purchase of a male and breeders are all sold up. The pernicious practice of buying grade bucks at the stockyards has not been abandoned and is responsible for many of the trashy lambs that show up at the market.

FOR SALE

8,000 Two-Year-Old Ewes Eight-Pound Shearers

These sheep are good size and in good condition

**WILL SELL IN LOTS OF
500 HEAD**

August Delivery

We also have for sale
**HIGH-GRADE YOUNG BRED
HEREFORD COWS**

Terms to responsible properties
**Box 387, Albuquerque,
New Mexico**

Cotswold--RAMS--Hampshire

We have for sale this fall 2000 choice early winter Cotswold rams. 1000 Hampshire ram lambs. 50 Cotswold Stud Flock Headers. 500 choice Cots ewe lambs. Will sell a few top ewes.

**A. N. MURDOCK & SONS,
Sugar City, Idaho.**

H. L. Finch

Soda Springs, Idaho

Woolgrower and Importer



The best in Cotswolds, Hampshires, Lincolns and Shropshires.

A rare opportunity for American breeders to secure stud sheep from the most noted English flocks. My 1918 importation (now ready for inspection), was drafted from the flocks of Flower, Waters, Ismay, Hulse, Jervoise, Cooper, Welch, Twolby, Garne, Newman, Houlton, Swanwick, Nicholson, Berry and others.

Correspondence and inspection invited.
SAM STODDARD, Shepherd.

Be at the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 27-28-29-30.

Cotton Seed Products, Nut Size, Pea Size and Meal

Government will regulate prices of Cotton seed products of 1918 crop. Prices not yet announced. Mail us your orders stating time you wish shipments made and we will place orders with our mills insuring deliveries.

COLLINS BROKERAGE CO.

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ORCHARD HILL RAMBOUILLETS

Of pure Von Horneyer blood—bred for size and weight of fleece and true Rambouillet character. A limited number of true B type rams from Markham bred ewes, for sale. Address

CLARK & WELCH,
R. D. 1 Wyoming, New York

REPORT OF ST. JOSEPH MARKET FOR JULY, 1918

The July trade in sheep and lamb at St. Joseph has been an unusually satisfactory one, from the seller's standpoint. The receipts at this market for the past month as compared with the same month in 1917, show a decided increase. Receipts for 1918, 54,204; for 1917, 33,907; making an increase of 20,297 head.

Our gain in receipts has been caused from the stocking up of the local territory during the summer and fall of 1917 with breeding ewes. St. Joseph has received heavier supplies of native sheep and lambs this season than for several seasons past.

Our supplies for the month have

Sheep Land Bargains

The location of Marinette County, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan gives us a longer growing and pasture season. That's a big factor in sheep farming profits. You are entitled to a free copy of our "special sheep bulletin." Write for it today.

SKIDMORE LAND CO., Dept. R., Marinette, Wis

consisted practically of native stock, with a few shipments of Idaho rangers. The extreme top for native lambs has been \$18.40, which was secured in the fore part of the month with the same class of lambs selling at the close of the month around \$17.25. The general range of prices paid during the month for all good lambs has been \$17.00 at the low point to \$18.40 at the high time. Idaho range lambs reached \$18.65 about the middle of the month, with other range lambs selling from \$17.75 to \$18.25. The lamb market at the close of the month is generally \$1.00 to \$1.25 lower than the high time.

The quality of lambs coming, on the average, has been fair to good, some natives showing lack of flesh on account of dry weather and poor pastures. What few shipments of Idaho range lambs we have received were good.

Aged sheep receipts have been good with ewes predominating and consisting of all kinds. Quite a number of old toothless and canner ewes have been disposed of and considering the kind, they have been netting the owner good money as compared with former years. All choice fat ewes have found ready outlet in a range of from \$12.50 to \$13.00 to killers, both westerns and natives. Medium ewes \$8.50 to \$9.50, and common canners, \$6.00. Few aged wethers coming and selling from \$13.50 to \$14.00; yearling wethers, ranging from \$14.00 to \$15.75, according to quality and weight, the handy-weights being the best sellers.

We have had a good demand for breeding ewes and also feeding stuff, much better than usual at this early in the season, and orders for feeding and breeding stock going over unfilled on account of the goods not being here. From all indications, it looks to us as if the trade on this class of stuff will be good a little later on when the western shipping season is in full blast. It is our opinion that we will have this fall just as big an outlet, if not larger, as we had one year ago for all feeders and breeders.—H. B. Black.

Salt Lake City August 27-28-29-30.

Stud Rams

RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1918—500 head for sale. We also breed Registered Shorthorn Cattle of the highest quality.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

HAMPSHIRE



We offer for this season a large number of

Registered and Purebred Hampshire Rams

both yearlings and lambs. Also Registered yearling ewes.

These sheep are range raised and not pampered. They are sired by imported Hampshire rams and out of the best American bred ewes. **Are big, strong, hardy sheep.**

We solicit your correspondence and invite you to see these sheep.

**JOHN NEBEKER
& SON
LAKETOWN, UTAH**

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Omaha, Nebraska

We make a specialty of handling and selling

WESTERN SHEEP AND CATTLE

Our own "Market Comments" furnished free.

20,000 SHEEP

— and —

2,000 CATTLE

Were Shipped Last Month from the West to

CLOVERLAND

(Cloverland is the Upper Peninsula of Michigan)

Twelve grazers are in actual operation here now. Twenty have been located and will have stock here next season. Many excellent grazing tracts left. Good terms and prices.

Cloverland grass and clover fattens livestock. Ask W. B. MacBeath. He shipped 650 cattle from Tucson as an experiment. Six weeks later he brought in 1,000 more. That's his endorsement.

Cloverland Pastures Are Always Green

Cloverland Streams Are Never Dry

Free Booklet

and information
Sent on Request

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan

Marquette, Cloverland, Michigan

NASHVILLE A FREAK MARKET

Some phases of the lamb market are worth studying, the case of Nashville, Tennessee, for instance. Nashville is known in trade circles as an Armour market because none of the other packers buy there. Two years ago Nashville did not boast of a lamb crop, the Tennessee crop going to Louisville, but Armour bought the stockyards there and put it on the map. This year he secured practically the entire receipts at that point.

"Why don't you buy at Nashville?" the head buyer of one of the packing concerns was asked. "No use trying," he responded. "Armour is the only man making a bid there who gets recognition."

Cudahy sent a buyer to the Tennessee market this season, but, like the man who went fishing for clams, he didn't get a single lamb. There has been no complaint concerning Nashville prices, but the problem, "Why is a one-man market," has not been answered.—J. E. P.

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Receipts of sheep here in July were 92,558 head, as compared with 74,207 in July last year. The big end of the supply was native lambs, and quality was only fair, arousing much criticism from buyers, reflecting the feeling of their superiors. Arizona sent some lambs early in the month, and a few cars of ewes later, Texas some wethers, lambs and goats, and packers received some shipments direct from Idaho. The first consignment from Utah is expected about the middle of August, but the main Utah movement will not start before September 1st. Receipts here in August will consist largely of native lambs, but will probably exceed the light supply of August last year, 70,772 head.

Lamb and sheep prices advanced early in the month, and remained firm with the exception of occasional mild fluctuations, till the last week of the month, when lambs declined \$1 per cwt., while sheep held steady, due to liberal government orders for heavy

muttons, for the navy. Top price for the month was \$18.35, but choice Westerns would have brought 50 cents more than the natives that sold at the price. Good fat ewes sold around \$12.50 most of the month, medium kinds \$10 to \$11.50, wethers \$13.50. The decline on lambs had apparently been stopped at the end of the month, with best lambs offered selling at \$17.

Favorable corn prospects kept up a good demand for feeding lambs through the month, the price advancing about \$1 per cwt. during the month. Eight double-deck carloads of Idaho feeding lambs arrived August 1st, and sold at \$16.65, 57 pounds average, highest price of the season for feeding lambs. Choice black-face breeding ewes, yearlings, sold up to \$18 during the month, and low class feeding ewes down to \$6. Four doubles of broken mouth Arizona ewes, 81 pounds average, were sold July 29th, to go to the country, at \$9.25 and \$9.50.—J. A. R.

RAILROAD SERVICE

Speculators have been telling Western lamb owners that railroad service will be poor this season, and that it will cost the Utah shippers, for example, \$3 per hundredweight to move their lambs to the Missouri river markets. On the other hand, C. W. Blake, who was formerly traveling agent for a Western line, and who is now connected with a Missouri river market, says that 500 double-deck cars are being assembled at Pueblo to protect shipments off the Rio Grande. This means fairly good service to the river markets, and in Mr. Blake's opinion \$1.75 per hundredweight will move the Utah lambs to the river, including shrink.—J. A. R.



30 head Yearling Hampshire range rams.

200 head Lamb Hampshire range rams.

J. J. CRANER, Corinne, Utah.

Colorado Hampshires

I offer for this season 75 Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs—big, strong, hardy fellows.

Also 75 Registered Hampshire Ewes 1 to 4 years old. Also 50 Unregistered Hampshire Ewes.

A. W. RUCKER
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

IDAHO HAMPSHIRE

I offer 300 head of Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs. These rams were summered in the Sawtooth mountains and are big, sound and hearty.

I also offer 150 Hampshire Ewes.

JOHN R. SPENCER
WENDELL, IDAHO.

RAMS FOR SALE

200 extra good 1 and 2-year-old Oxford Rams.

200 choice Oxford Ram Lambs
Average 125 lbs. or better.

100 Yearling Shrop Rams.

100 Choice Hampshire Ram Lambs.

All of above pure bred but unregistered and ready for delivery any time after September. Some extra choice registered Yearlings, 2-year-olds and Ram Lambs of the same breeds.

Wm. W. Niven - Manhattan, Mont.

**WASHINGTON HAMPSHIRE
FOR SALE**

12 Yearling Hampshire Rams
50 Hampshire Ewes

JAY S. ROCKWELL Endicott, Wash.

Lincolns RAMS Hampshires

- 100 Purebred Hampshire Yearling Rams.
- 150 Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs.
- 75 Purebred Lincoln Yearling Rams.
- 200 Purebred Lincoln Ram Lambs.

These rams are extra good size and bone and are strictly range raised.

Chas. Howland

Cambridge, Idaho

**REGISTERED
LINCOLNS**

New Zealand Blood

Everything sold for 1918 except
Rams reserved for the Salt
Lake Ram Sale

S. W. McClure

BLISS, IDAHO

**Lincolns Cotswolds
RAMS**

We offer for this season
Yearling Lincoln and
Cotswold Rams both
flockheaders and range
Rams. Also a few cars
of Ram Lambs.

Also 50 Imported Lin-
coln Ewes. These are
high class sheep.

R. S. ROBSON & SON

Denfield, Ontario, Canada

FINANCING THE FEEDER

A big operator in the sheep world called on a Chicago banker the other day concerning money for next winter's campaign. He was frankly told there would be none for speculative purposes.

"The man who has to buy both stock and feed is going out of business so far as we are concerned," said the banker. "It is a gamble anyhow and we are not in the sheep feeding game. If you can purchase your feed and put up part of the capital needed to buy stock we may be able to do business."

Northern Colorado people have been in Washington recently talking matters over with the Food Administration and War Finance Board. Between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 will be needed to finance sheep feeding in northern Colorado during the coming winter and raising that sum on two weeks' notice will be difficult, consequently those interested are taking time by the forelock. Local and Denver banks usually furnish much of the money needed for this purpose, but a draft on Eastern banks is necessary. Colorado feeders invariably make a turnover within six months, the paper being negotiable. It is probable that Washington will make arrangements to provide whatever money is needed to supply Colorado with lambs and whatever supplemental feed is necessary.

Denver is naturally interested in buying feeders. Dealers have suggested that as speculative buying is practically impossible, they should have a commission of 25 cents per head for buying the stuff. Various rumors have been in circulation concerning Food Administration intentions, one being to the effect that it was proposed to put a maximum price of \$9 per hundredweight on thin stock. No action of that nature is contemplated, however, as the authorities are anxious to give the grower satisfaction. Denver opinion is that feeders will finally be put in at \$12.00@13.00 per hundredweight.

The present problem is that of financing the winter's feeding. It will

be done, but no new accounts are being considered by bankers and the man who has been operating in a big way with little capital will be under the necessity of cutting his coat to suit his cloth.—J. E. P.

WOOL SHIPPED

The Big Sag Sheep Company of Ger-aldine, Montana, has completed its shearing operations, the clip amounting to 65,000 pounds. J. Kuhr of Chinook, has sheared 150,000 pounds, as have Miller Brothers. Virtually all has been consigned to Boston. Virtually every wool warehouse in Montana is empty, the product being shipped as fast as received, in distinction to former years, when it generally went out in trainloads. Shearers received from 15 to 17½ cents a head and made from \$15 to \$30 a day during the season.—L. W.

DEMAND FOR FEEDING LAMBS

J. H. Starr, Centralia, Missouri, who feeds more lambs than any other man in Missouri, said in an interview July 19th that there was a good prospect in Missouri for a bumper crop of corn and that lamb feeders are going to be well prepared to do a normal amount of business. "Lamb feeders are not going to scramble for feeding lambs," he said, "but will wait patiently till a late date before making purchases. Last year a few who fed late made a little money, but early feeders lost, and they will remember it. I lost money on a good many, and made a small profit on some I handled."—J. A. R.

RAMS Hampshires RAMS

We offer for 1918 a large
number of pure bred

Hampshire Ram Lambs

This is choice stuff offered at
reasonable prices.

Yellowstone View Ranch

R. B. SMITH, Prop.

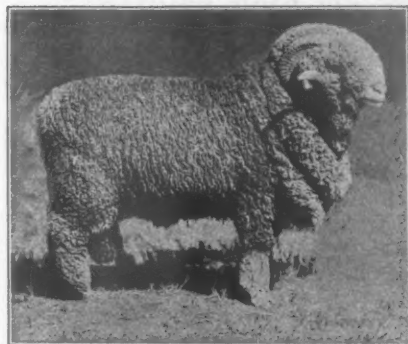
LIVINGSTON MONTANA

WOOL MEN INDICTED

W. A. English and John H. O'Brien, of English & O'Brien, Inc., wool merchants, 275 Congress street, Boston, Mass., were arraigned July 9th in the United States court of that city, under a secret indictment charging fraudulent methods in the handling of their income tax returns. They entered a plea of not guilty and were held under \$25,000 bonds for trial. This is the first prosecution in Boston by the government against individuals and corporations under the income tax law. It is alleged in the indictment that \$500,000 was withdrawn from the partnership during the year 1917, which was supposed to be part of the profits and income from the business, and it is further alleged that an attempt was made to defraud the government through the medium of a false set of books from which a return was made to the internal revenue collector on April 1, 1918, which was \$250,000 short of being a true statement. That the government intends to proceed criminally as well as civilly is evidenced by the serving of six trustee writs on banks and two attachments on real estate owned by the defendants. The ad damnum has been fixed at \$2,000,000.—Textile World.

IDAHO SHEEPMEN CONTRACTING HAY

Recently the Farm Markets Bureau held several meetings among the ranchers of southern Idaho and fixed the price of choice alfalfa hay at \$17 a ton. However, the sheepmen do not anticipate having to pay any such price, as they have already contracted considerable hay around Shoshone, Twin Falls and Burley at \$10 to \$12 per ton, one outfit having headquarters at Burley having contracted 1,500 tons at \$10. It is rather early to make predictions, but the present outlook is that there will be fewer sheep wintered in Idaho than was the case last year. As the hay crop will be an average one in quantity, if not in quality, there should be no shortage.—E. R. M.



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

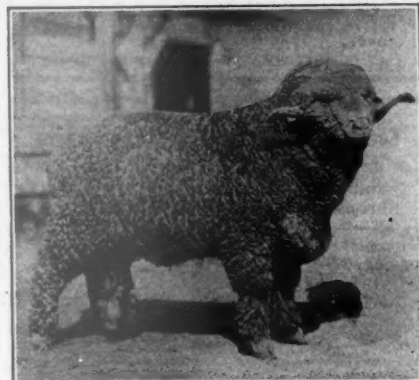
My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

RAMBOUILLETS



America's Highest Priced Rambouillet Ram for which I paid \$1325.00 at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

I am breeding registered Rambouillets of the most select type.
DELL PRATT, Moneta, Wyo.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

Will have a fine lot of large boned, smooth bodied, long fine staple fellows for 1918 trade.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Stud Rams **RAMBOUILLETS** Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM
Dayton, Washington

WISCONSIN SHEEP LANDS.

12,000 acres Bayfield County, Wis., cutover land. Good land and well watered, natural drainage. Best grass section to be found. Will subdivide into 1,000-acre tracts and up. Prices \$15 to \$20 per acre. Particulars on request.

A. G. BAUDER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Cotswolds.....Rambouillets.....Shropshires

We offer for this season a large number of Cotswold-Rambouillet and Shropshire rams—yearlings and lambs. All sired by imported rams and range raised.

O. H. BROWN

Soda Springs, Idaho.

DELAINES

We offer for this season 335 Purebred and 75 Registered Delaine Yearling Rams. This photo is of these rams taken in March at 11 months old. These are very select, heavy fleeced rams

**J. E. Smith
Livestock Co.**

PILOT ROCK, ORE.

**OREGON WOOL GROWERS
ASK GOVERNMENT AID**

At a special meeting of the Lake County Wool Growers' Association, held at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 30th day of June, 1918, the following resolution was duly moved, seconded, and adopted by a unanimous vote of those present:

"WHEREAS, During the winter of 1917-1918, the snowfall in the grazing districts of the Northwest was unusually light, and in Lake County, Oregon, there was practically no snow whatever, and

"WHEREAS, In consequence, the hay crop in this county, and in the Northwest generally, is negligible, there being scarcely one-fourth of an average crop of natural hay, and

"WHEREAS, The flockmasters of this association have made every effort to secure sufficient hay to insure the safe wintering of their breeding sheep, but without success, it being impossible to procure hay in any quantity at any price, and

"WHEREAS, Unless sufficient fodder can be secured, it will be necessary for the sheepmen to sell at least one-half of their breeding sheep for mutton which will not only entail a very considerable loss to the people generally, and to the government, through the shortage of wool which must ensue, but will also result in the ruin of the sheep industry in this county, and in the Northwest generally where such conditions obtain, and

"WHEREAS, The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated; there is little water on the range (cattle in great numbers are dying for lack of feed and water), and even the summer range is dangerously short and the sheep will be in poor condition in fall to come through the winter on short feed, and

"WHEREAS, The government has deemed it advisable and necessary to the public interest to assume a certain measure of control over the sheep industry, through the fixing of the price of wool, and it is only just and proper that some assistance should be ren-

dered the sheepmen at this critical time, in order that the wholesale catastrophe which threatens to cripple the industry may be averted, and

"WHEREAS, In mere self protection, the government is vitally interested in this matter, when it is appreciated that, in Lake, and the adjoining county of Harney and Klamath (which are similarly affected) there is upwards of half a million sheep on the range, and

"WHEREAS, It is possible to retrieve the situation if sufficient quantities of cottonseed cake can be secured and transported to the sheep-raising districts, to be fed to the sheep during the coming winter along with such hay as may be available, such cake having been used by sheepmen in this district, with considerable success, during the past two winters, and

"WHEREAS, The cost of such cake, with the added transportation, is prohibitive, and renders it out of the question for sheepmen, unaided, to make the necessary arrangements to provide a sufficient supply:

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this association earnestly requests the government of the United States to immediately take such steps as may be necessary, looking to the furnishing of cottonseed cake, or other suitable fodder, in sufficient quantities to relieve the impending scarcity, and transportation of same to central points of distribution throughout the sheep-raising country; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forthwith sent to the Federal Food Administration for Lake County, Oregon, to the Federal Food Administration for Oregon, and to the senators and representatives of Oregon in congress, urging upon each of them the desperate situation in which the sheepmen find themselves, the very serious situation which threatens the wool industry particularly (and incidentally the future mutton supply), with its inevitable effects upon the military establishment and upon the general public, and that it is imperative that they

make every effort to further the adoption of immediate remedial measures upon the part of the government, while there is yet time."

A NEW SOURCE OF FEED

Tests made at the Illinois Experiment station indicate that an immense source of feed supply has not yet been touched. Professor Rust has discovered that after corn has been in the shock long enough to cure the grain it may be siloed, furnishing an abundance of cheap feed. As a winter ration for sheep this stover silage, as it is called, is inexpensive. Owing to the rapid advance in the value of corn, normal silage has become expensive, but millions of tons of fodder go to waste annually in stalk fields that could be salvaged in this manner.

Cost of this stover silage is about \$1.50 per ton, normal silage including the grain costs nearly \$11 based on present prices of corn. For carrying breeding sheep through the winter, or roughing stock to be placed on the early market, stover silage has great possibilities.

A combined husking and cutting machine has been invented which makes it possible to handle shock corn expeditiously and inexpensively. Shock corn can be left in the field until the middle of winter when the grain may be sent to the crib and the fodder to the silo.—J. E. P.

FROM CENTRAL OREGON

Our association represents some 80,000 sheep in the central Oregon country and is making every effort to be of the greatest assistance to its members. We have taken action in the recent matter of enlarging the Crater Lake National Park, and believe that we have effectually blocked that movement. We are now getting action on the matter of securing cotton seed cake at low prices this season. The sheep are doing very well on the central Oregon ranges and the lamb crop is well above the average. The summer range is only in fair condition

and the desert has been burned out badly. However, we have had one-half inch rain on July 23rd and this should improve conditions generally.

A great many sheep will be fed out in the Deschutes valley and we are now contracting for winter feeding at

\$20 per ton in the stack. The first crop of alfalfa was much better than usual on the irrigated lands this season.—Central Oregon Association.

Meet at the Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, August 27 to 30.



I offer for this season 700 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, and 100 two-year-olds. I invite you to see my flock.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS



Will have a few Rams and Ewes for the 1918 trade

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



PRIZE WINNERS.

We offer for 1918—singly or carlots—a large number of ring leaders, Stud Rams and Range Rams. They are large, smooth, big-boned and a long, fine staple of wool, the best money can buy. Phone 111, or call and see them.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Be at Salt Lake City August 27-28-29-30.

FOR SALE

**1000 one and two-year-old
SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

By Imported Canadian Sires and Purebred Ewes For further particulars call or address:

C. E. BARNHART
Phone No. 251-F-2 Suisun, Cal.

Hampshires AND Shropshires

We are offering for summer and fall delivery Hampshire and Shropshire yearling rams; also some young Hampshire ewes.

All deliveries to be made in car lots or less f. o. b. Twin Falls.

We have a few extra good stud Hampshire rams for sale.

**Brown Bros.
Sheep Co.**

TWIN FALLS - IDAHO

THE OUTLOOK FOR FEEDERS

A midsummer market for feeding lambs at \$16@16.25, with sales at \$16.50 has been due to somewhat abnormal conditions. It so happened that Illinois and Indiana had a clover crop and, labor being scarce, sheep were bought to handle it. However, the investment looked logical with lambs going to killers anywhere from \$18 to \$19 a hundredweight. This midsummer feeder market is a thing peculiar to itself. The regular season is not yet open and there are indications that it will be delayed.

Colorado is in waiting mood. Much money will be needed to finance that industry and speculators are disposed to caution. Bankers are advising customers not to put in lambs except at prices that look right. An Iowa banker located in a section where lamb feeding in cornfields has developed large volume recently said: 'I intend to let my people have money, but will insist on caution. A few loads of western lambs under present conditions cost as much as a farm is worth and the risk is great. Last winter we sold fat lambs on the same basis as feeders were bought and a burned child is always in fear of fire.'

Feeding lambs have been selling \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight under choice fat ones all summer, however. A year ago they were close together. The fat lamb market is so eccentric, however, that this margin may be wiped out at any moment.

Demand for heavy mutton has made a good market for feeding sheep and yearlings, the former selling at \$10.50 @12, the latter at \$12@13. Few are available and unless the fat sheep market goes to pieces investment is warranted. These mature sheep make rapid gains on grass.

Speculation concerning feeder prices runs all the way from \$9 to \$13 on the range and \$10 to \$15 at the markets. It promises to be a waiting game until the big interests see their way clear. Bankers are playing for delay and it is probable the market will not shape itself until September. If lambs are

not contracted on the range they will go to market at that stage, but eventually a price will be established. Feeders west of the Missouri river are not likely to permit their supply of raw material to get away from them.

One factor to reckon with is shortage of the Mexican lamb crop, which will force feeders to take a larger proportion of Northern lambs. Weight may not be such a handicap as last season, however, and it is probable that the winter crop will go to market at light weight, as there will be no disposition to feed heavily. Money promises to be tight right along and bankers like to see the money coming back.

Eastern feeders have been afraid of prices and will not be in a position to compete with the West. Iowa will require close to a million head if the corn crop matures, and the present prospect is excellent. Feed is always a factor and early in September weather will have much to do with making the feeder market. If corn matures there will be a disposition to put it in the crib if husking is possible. An Iowa man, who was looking for information, said recently: 'I ran 5,000 lambs in cornfields last fall and made money by doing it, although the books didn't balance. We are up against a tough proposition so far as labor is concerned, and lamb feeding is a partial solution. Many of us will be forced to put in stock, hogs or sheep, and fencing is against the hog.'

That Iowa is interested in the feeder proposition is indicated by free inquiry as to probable supply and prices. Iowa makes the Omaha feeder market, but usually secures considerable stuff on the range. This year Omaha may get the bulk of the business. Many in the trade are of the opinion that once a regular market is established range trade will assume volume. If fat sheep and lambs command good prices during September, bankers will have more confidence than they have recently displayed.—J. E. P.

If you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale the man who attends will have the advantage of you.

NEW RULINGS REGARDING THE IMPORTATION OF WOOL

The supply of wool in the United States has been gradually decreasing owing to the enormous demands for military requirements and because of the shortage in ocean tonnage for transporting wool to this country, and it is evident there will not be sufficient wool to take care of both civilian and military needs unless some comprehensive plan is adopted for purchasing and importing the necessary supply.

It is apparent that under the present system of private transactions in wool it is difficult to insure the utilization thereof in the best interests of the country, and likewise difficult for individuals to secure the necessary tonnage because of lack of assurance to the shipping board that the wools imported will be used for the national interests.

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the War Industries Board and the War Department, has therefore adopted the following ruling:

1. All outstanding licenses for the importation of wool from Uruguay, Argentina, and South Africa are revoked as to ocean shipments made from abroad after July 28, 1918.

2. Hereafter no licenses for the importation of wool from the countries above referred to for shipment from abroad after July 28, 1918, will be issued for the remainder of the present calendar year, except to the Quartermaster General of the United States army.

WAR TRADE BOARD.

FIXED PRICE OF SHEARING

At a meeting of the Shearers Union in Butte, Montana, recently the price of shearing for the future was fixed. The fixed price is based on the price of wool. It is to be as follows: When wool sells at 20 to 35 cents a pound the shearer is to receive 12½ cents and board; wool at 35 to 50 cents, the shearer gets 15 cents and board; wool selling at 50 to 75 cents, shearing is

to be 20 cents and board.

This arrangement is impracticable because no one knows the price wool will bring until it is shorn. But aside from this the prices are entirely un-

reasonable and will not be paid by sheepmen. The National Wool Growers Association has asked the government to fix the price of shearing for next year.



EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

W. G. ROMNEY. J. Q. RYAN. CENTURY BLDG., 231-1/2 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE

Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company
 Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers
WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES
 At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 60,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL-DODD
 AUTO CO.**

Auto Row Salt Lake Wex. 4560

WOOL ADMINISTRATORS' BULLETIN

The following bulletins have been issued by the Federal Wool Administrator C. J. Nichols during the past week in Boston.

Billing Wool Sold at Other Than Seaboard Markets

No. 106—In billing wool the following items must all be shown:

1. Net weight of wool at the accepted seaboard government price.
2. Actual freight plus the 3 per cent war tax. Deduct this amount from item No. 1.
3. Commission figured on net amount of item No. 2.
4. Price of bags.
5. Date of the freight bill. Amount of interest will be figured from this date to the date of payment by the Wool Purchasing Quartermaster.

Black Wool

No. 107—In conformity with Bulletin No. 105, with reference to black wool, we now designate Crimmins & Pierce Company, 281 Summer St., Boston, Mass., as our sole agents, until further notice, to buy all 1918 domestic black and gray wool from dealers and commission merchants.

The grades of black and gray wool and the prices to be paid for the same, Atlantic seaboard, are as follows:

Fine Territory ($\frac{1}{2}$ -blood and above)	50c
Burly and Seedy	45c
Medium Territory ($\frac{3}{8}$ and below)	55c
Burly and Seedy	50c
Fine Fleece ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood and above)	55c
Burly and Seedy	50c
Medium Fleece ($\frac{3}{8}$ and below)	60c
Burly and Seedy	55c

Terms are the same as those applying on straight wool, namely, net cash with interest from the date of arrival of the wool to the date of payment, and the rate of commission applying, either $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Territories or 4 per cent for fleeces. These wools are to be billed direct to the purchaser.

Wools sold at other than Atlantic seaboard points must either be sold delivered seaboard or less the current freight rate thereto.

No. 108—Much thought has been given to the subject of valuing original bag wools in small lots as offered, and after a trial it has been found impractical to buy in this manner.

We are, therefore, forced to make the ruling that no original bag wools, (tied in the fleece) of less than twenty-five bags or bales will be valued for the present except at the discretion of the chairman of the Valuation Committee.

Dealers and commission houses are therefore advised to accumulate small lots to blend or grade, and then offer them to the government in sizable quantities.

Odd Lots

No. 109—In order that the wool dealers and commission merchants may have an opportunity to dispose of samples of all descriptions, damaged wool also small lots of seedy and burly as well as cotts and tub washed wools, the government wishes to announce that until further notice Mauger & Avery, 256 Summer street, Boston, have been duly authorized, as sole agents, to buy and turn these wools over to the government on a commission basis.

These wools are to be taken at fair market values, as of July 30. Terms are the same as applying on straight wool, namely, net cash, with interest from the date of arrival of the wool to the date of payment, and the rate of commission applying either $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the territory or 4 per cent for fleeces. These wools are to be billed direct to the purchaser. Wools sold at other than Atlantic seaboard points must either be sold delivered seaboard or less the current freight rate thereto.

OREGON LAMBS \$12.50

On a recent trip to Oregon it was learned that those who had white-faced ewe lambs were asking \$12.50 a head for them for September delivery. These lambs are out of Merino ewes and are sired by Lincoln rams. Many thousands of them can be picked up around Pendleton.

When the War Shall Cease

And Normal Conditions again prevail, market values will adjust themselves as the law of supply and demand dictates. The Wool Grower, however, may feel assured of a continued broad demand for his products, since the curtailed range practically prevents an abnormal overproduction.

The Unusual Demand for meat and wool at the present time makes it, not only a Patriotic Duty for sheepmen to increase their production to its fullest capacity, but is likewise a sound business investment.

The Satisfactory Outlook may well be increased by the knowledge that whatever the market,—full values may be secured through the intelligent co-operation of a Reliable Marketing Agency, whose Ability is Widely Known and Recognized by the Western Sheepmen.

Their Sales Record not only show highest sales on Fed and Range lambs for the Season, but, what is more important, their daily Sales Record, shows a consistency in securing highest market values that will bear your closest scrutiny.

Your Welfare Is Theirs, for upon their ability to serve you Honestly and Efficiently depend their continued success. How well they have served others and Can Serve You, if unknown, can best be told by many of your neighboring sheepmen, who consign their shipments direct to

W. R. Smith & Son

"Who Handle Nothing But Sheep"

Union Stock Yards

John Smith Wm. R. (Bill) Smith Chas. E. Coyle J. Clark Eastes

Omaha

Chicago

Everything In Salt

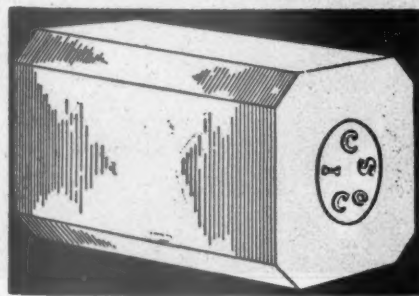


Table Salt, Dairy Salt, Hide Salt, No. 1 Salt, Pickle Salt, Mined Rock Salt, No. 2 Sheep Salt and especially the famous sulphurized rock salt of which we were the originators.

We never lose a customer because we give quality and accord honorable treatment. We are in business to stay.

Inland Crystal Salt Company

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



A New Zealand Romney

**Lincolns
Romneys
Hampshires
Corriedales
Rams
and
Ewes**

Get Your Order in Early

**H. STANLEY COFFIN, N. YAKIMA
Washington**

Cotswolds Cotswolds Cotswolds
FOR 1918

We Are Now Offering For Sale

**700 Registered Cotswold
Yearling Range Rams**

A FEW STUD RAMS

No Cotswold Flock in America has equaled our show and sale record in 1917. It remains for us alone to do that.



A Few of Our Stud Rams—Photo Taken March 20, 1918.

**DESERET SHEEP COMPANY BOISE
IDAHO**

COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

Washington, D. C., July 16.—The following below show a comparison of weekly range of quotations on Western dressed fresh lamb and mutton at Boston and New York for the weeks ending July 13, 1917, and July 12, 1918, as taken from the reports on meat trade conditions issued by the Bureau of Markets. By the weekly range is meant the highest and the lowest prices quoted at each city during the week.

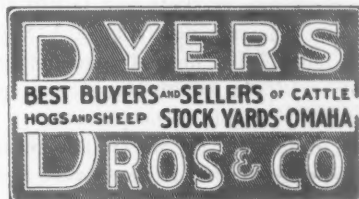
Western Dressed Fresh Lamb and Mutton			
Boston			
Class	1917	1918	
Lambs—			
Spring	\$22.00-26.00	\$28.00-30.00	
Choice	21.00-24.00	27.00-29.00	
Good	20.00-23.00	25.00-28.00	
Medium	17.00-20.00	24.00-27.00	
Common	15.00-17.00	18.00-26.00	
Yearlings—			
Good	15.00-16.00	21.00-23.00	
Good .. ..	.....	16.00-22.00	
Common	12.00-14.00	10.00-18.00	
Mutton—			
Good	15.00-16.00	24.00-24.50	
Medium .. ..	.....	23.00-24.00	
Common	10.00-12.00	.....
New York			
Class	1917	1918	
Lambs—			
Spring .. ..	.....	\$25.00-30.00	
Choice	\$20.50-24.00	24.50-29.00	
Good	19.50-22.00	23.00-27.00	
Medium	18.00-20.00	22.00-25.00	
Common	16.00-18.50	20.00-22.00	
Yearlings—			
Good	18.00-20.00	23.00-24.00	
Medium	16.00-18.00	22.00-23.00	
Common	15.00-17.00	.....
Mutton—			
Good	16.00-18.00	23.00-24.50	
Medium	15.00-17.00	22.00-23.50	
Common	12.50-15.00	18.00-22.00	

BALDWIN EWES FOR SALT LAKE SALE

In addition to the 140 head of Ram-

bouillet rams, we are sending to the Salt Lake Sale 50 head of registered Rambouillet ewes and 25 head of registered ewe lambs. We will also send 125 head of very choice unregistered Rambouillet yearlings ewes. These will be purebred ewes picked from our band of yearlings and sisters to the rams we will send. The man who wants a purebred flock and cannot afford to buy registered ewes will find these just what he wants. They have not been fitted.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO., Oregon.



Union Wool Company

Union Land & Cattle Company

J. E. GOSLING, Agent
314 Ness Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

DEALERS IN

Wool, Sheep and Cattle

BOSTON OFFICE — 10 HIGH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE—FIRST NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING
RENO OFFICE—RENO NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

ESTABLISHED 1863

J. Bateman & Co.

Successors to Justice, Bateman & Co.

Wool Commission Merchants

122 South Front Street, Philadelphia

Consignments Solicited

Liberal Cash Advance

COATES BROTHERS

127 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Approved Wool Dealers

—IN—

Distributing Center

Shipments Solicited

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PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO

CRIMMINS & PEIRCE COMPANY

WOOL and MOHAIR

BOSTON, MASS.

SALT LAKE CITY AGENTS

C. G. BROWN, 1502 Walker Bank Building, Telephone Wasatch 1308.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & SONS CO., 536 South 3rd West Street, Telephone Wasatch 3445

It's your loss if you miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

Save a Third On Feed

Save it! Save from 1/5 to 1/3 your feed costs! Do as thousands do! Fatten your sheep, hogs, cattle and poultry on rich **Alfalfa Chop**—and stop wasting! You can make fine combination feeds from roughage, forage crops—right from the stack—save feed money hand over fist. All done with the famous **Smalley** and our wonderful patented **Recutting Attachment**. 2000 to 4000 lbs. of meal per hour. Feeders of 15,000 to 30,000 sheep find the No. 40 size a wonderful investment.



Meal Recutting Attachment—4 sizes for Field Use

Smalley Alfalfa Cutter

FOUR SIZES—Top Apron Chain Drive and Grip Hooks

Makes feed cutting amazingly simple, cheap and easy. The Grip Hooks and top apron force the feed into the knives automatically—insure an A-1 grade of cut feed or meal and NO WASTE! Gets leaves, stems and all. Does NOT injure color of hay.



Grip Hook Feed Table

Chain Drive Blower means greater economy. Banish belt troubles—ends slippage, lost power. Blower and knives operate independently—means more power saved. Altogether a saving of 1/5 to 1/4 in power alone—seven sizes of silo fillers. **KNOW ALL!** Write for free book and sample of meal now.



Amper Mill—Capacity, 600 to 900 lbs. meal per hr. 8 to 12 ft. diameter.

SMALLEY MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 31, Manitowish, Wis.



The Great Home Comfort CAMP WAGON

More Room, More Convenient and More Durable Than Any Other Camp on the Market.

Manufactured and Sold by
SIDNEY-STEVENS IMPLEMENT CO.
OGDEN, UTAH

THE ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS' MEETING

The annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association was held at the court house in the town of Flagstaff, on July 9, 1918. About thirty members of the association from different points were in attendance and also Mr. Kavanaugh, district forester from Albuquerque; Supervisors Marsh of the Coconino national forest and Yarnell of the Tusayan national forest, Deputy Forest Supervisor Maxwell of the Coconino national forest, and Doctors Williams, Haskett and Gilchrist.

A wire was received from E. A. Sawyer, advising that he had misconstrued the date of the meeting and was unfortunately unable to be present.

The minutes of the previous meeting and reports of the officers were read and approved.

Mr. Kavanaugh, representing the district forest office, spoke at some length on the relations and co-operation of the sheep and cattlemen with especial reference to their mutual interests in regard to driveways, the inference being that the cattlemen in many instances did not understand the situation to their own interests.

Mr. Gilchrist spoke on the results

obtained in the destruction of predatory animals and advised he had applied for overseas work in the extermination of rats in the trenches in France, which are a serious menace at this time. The association endorsed his application.

Supervisors Marsh and Yarnell addressed the association, assuring the co-operation of the forest service officials of their respective forests.

Dr. Williams addressed the association in reference to the feeding experiments being conducted in reference to lambs and old ewes, to ascertain the relative values of alfalfa, corn, oats and mixtures of these and other feeds.

Mr. Hughes of Williams addressed the meeting relative to the closing of gaps in the Tusayan forest, urging the co-operation with the forest service at this end. A meeting was held at Williams the days following for users of the Tusayan forest, taking up this question.

The matter of driveways and trails was taken up at length and fully discussed. The limitation upon the Mud Tank trail was left to the discretion of the forestry department.

Dr. Haskett advised that a general dipping order will be effective between August and November 1st.

No action was taken on fixing a wage scale for herders.

The assessment for the year 1918-19 was fixed at 1 cent per head.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. E. Campbell.

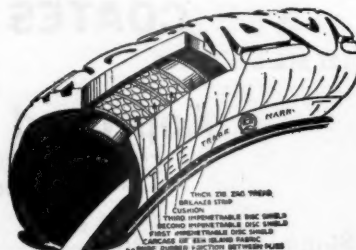
Vice President—F. D. Bly.

Secretary and Treasurer—M. I. Powers.

ARMY MAKES RECORD MEAT PURCHASE

Chicago, July 20.—The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world—99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., for the American army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, in commenting on this today, said the order will take the



MR. CAR OWNER, did you ever go out for a pleasure ride, or a business trip and find when you got away out from nowhere you had a flat tire? Do you remember how you felt and what you said when you got out in the dust, or mud as it might be, and had to change tube or tire?

Use Lee Puncture Proof Tires and your troubles will be over, you will smile at miles. Remember they are a money-back proposition.

Sold Exclusively by the
L. C. MOORE CO.
443 So. Main St. Salt Lake City
Wasatch 1662

bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs and if other work were dropped it would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks, however, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed.

Mr. Swift said:

"At the current prices on the day, last week, when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the livestock producers about \$80,000,000 for the necessary hogs and over \$50,000,000 for about 900,000 cattle required.

"The cattle will cost us twice as much, and the hogs two and one-half times as much as in the pre-war period.

"The whole order will be made up before the first of the year, despite the fact that, even before this purchase, one-fourth of the packers' facilities have been devoted to filling military demands.

"In order to get out the canned goods the packers will find it necessary to employ night and day shifts of canners. Notwithstanding the fact that the products are being rushed forward thus hurriedly, not a single complaint has been received on meats delivered to the armies abroad.

"The five packers are now killing about 360,000 hogs weekly to keep abreast of martial and domestic needs."

ARIZONA WOOLS APPRAISED

We are just getting the bulk of the lambs in shape now for shipment. The range was a little dry to start with this spring but we have had some very fine rains the last few weeks. Lambs are selling f. o. b. cars at \$9 to \$10, weighing from 65 to 72 pounds. As I advised you some time ago the lamb crop will be considerably short for Arizona this year. There have been no sales or trading of outfits so far this year; think very likely the financial situation and the government taxes have considerable to do with this.

We had some very nice valuations by the government board on some of the Arizona clips, ranging from 64c to 74c in the grease, in Boston.

M. I. POWERS, Oregon.

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



Salt Lake City, Utah

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.

Established 1848

WOOL MERCHANTS

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

Second Annual
**Washington
STATE FAIR**

**RAM
SALE**

**YAKIMA
Washington**
**SEPTEMBER
16 and 17, 1918**



Guaranteed Entries Include

**IMPORTED and AMERICAN-
BRED SHEEP**

of the following **CLASSES**

**STUD RAMS RANGE RAMS
REGISTERED EWES**

**RAMBOUILLETS OXFORDS
LINCOLNS HAMPSHIRE
COTSWOLDS CROSSBREDS
ROMNEYS SHROPSHIRE**

For Particulars Address
the Manager,

William Hislop
Union Stock Yards
Spokane, Wash.

FIXED PRICES FOR OFF WOOLS

Chief Penwell has approved the following regulations:

"In order that the mills may have an opportunity to promptly dispose of their off-wools, such as tags, brown ends, broken, seedy, burry, and damaged wools, also bucks and black wool; and that these wools may be gathered together and made available as quickly as possible, in a manner suitable for the government's needs, it has seemed wise to take advantage of the services of those dealers whose principal business has previously been the buying and preparing of these wools for manufacturers.

"Such dealers may, therefore, make application to the War Industries Board for a license to buy off wools from the mills. Under this license they are expected to follow the general terms established by the Wool Division of the War Industries Board. Dealing between dealers, as well as between mills is prohibited. Also, the government shall have a priority right to acquire all of the above-mentioned wools so bought, which it may require, at the price fixed by the War Industries Board, namely, as of July 30.

"The wools are to be offered to the government at the earliest possible date after having been sorted, blended, scoured or carbonized; and, if possible, offered in quantities of not less than 10,000 pounds, clean weight. In the case of bucks and black wool, which may be bought from mills wishing to dispose of them, these are to be offered in the grease; in the case of black, to be graded into fine, comprising fine and half-blood, and medium to be made up of three-eighths blood and quarter blood. Bucks are to be offered in suitable lines, and in the case of both bucks and black offered, 25,000 pounds or more are desired by the government wherever possible.

"On all the above wools, if taken by the government on the basis of July 30 prices, as established by the valuation committee, a compensation of three per cent shall be allowed for the service rendered."

Prices that are to be paid for black wools by the parties designated by the government to buy them from dealers and commission merchants on the Atlantic seaboard, are 50 cents for fine Territory, half-blood and above; 55 cents for medium Territory, three-eighths-blood and below; 55 cents for fine fleece, half-blood and above; and 60 cents for fine fleece, three-eighths-blood and below; burry and seedy wools to be 5 cents under regular price. Same terms and rates of commission apply to black as to straight wool, and lots must be billed direct to the purchaser. Wools sold at other than Atlantic seaboard points must either be sold delivered seaboard, or less the current freight rate thereto.

FORESTS REDUCED

On July 12 the President signed a proclamation making large eliminations from the Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah. The total area eliminated comprises slightly over one quarter million acres, the larger portion of which is excluded from the two Moapa divisions of the forest situated in the extreme southern portion of Nevada. From the Charleston Mountain unit slightly over 125,000 acres are eliminated from the forest and restored to the public domain. The entire area of Sheep Mountain unit, Nevada, situated to the northeast of the Charles Mountain area, is likewise restored to the public domain, and abolished as a National Forest unit. The land classification recently approved by the secretary of agriculture showed that the areas within these two divisions of the forest consist largely of lands containing only sage brush, juniper, and pinon. It is this character of land which has been eliminated, and the forest boundary has been so drawn around Charleston Peak, Nevada, as to retain only the land of the yellow pine timber type.

Several small tracts are eliminated from the Utah division of the forest in southwestern Utah, and the proclamation has provided for the addition to this division of the forest of about 8,000 acres along the present southwest-

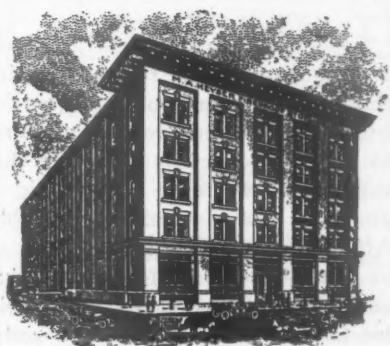
ern boundaries. These lands are added in order to make administration of that portion of the forest more practical, the topography of the land being such that the present boundaries cannot be administered on the ground.

WOOL CONSUMPTION IN JUNE

Washington, D. C.—Less wool was used by manufacturers in June than in May, according to the monthly wool consumption report just issued by the Bureau of Markets. June consumption was 65,200,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 74,000,000 pounds in May; 70,700,000 pounds in April; 71,900,000 in March; 63,700,000 in February, and 65,100,000 pounds in January.

Stocks of wool consumed in June by classes, in pounds, were: grease wool, 37,997,749; scoured, 12,169,900; and pulled, 2,171,175. Consumption by states for all classes of wool in pounds was: Massachusetts, 22,965,959; Rhode Island, 6,283,939; Pennsylvania, 6,267,300; New Jersey, 5,338,880; New York, 3,634,104; Connecticut, 1,839,461; Ohio, 1,513,661; New Hampshire, 1,381,498; Maine, 848,627; and all other states, 2,260,395.

Out of 570 schedules sent to manufacturers 505 reported stocks of wool used in June, 57 no wool consumed, and 4 stated that material used consisted of tops, yarns, and waste. Schedules from 4 firms were not received at the time tabulations were completed; these 4 concerns have a combined capacity of 10 sets of woolen carús



Carload Lots — Quick Shipment

**Cotton Seed Cake, Corn,
Barley, Oats and Hay**

Merrill-Keyser Company

Merchandise and Grain Brokers
328 West Second South, Salt Lake City

Phones { Wasatch 3639
Wasatch 3663

"We buy and sell everything"
UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY

No. 839 West 2nd South Street
Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
or anything that the sheepman needs.

Are You Losing Stock

CLOSED **OPEN**

THIS TAG PREVENTS LOSS

If you prevent the loss of a single steer, by tagging your stock with Perfect Ear Tags, you'll save the cost of all the tags you use. The Perfect Ear Tag is commanding attention of all stockmen. It is light in weight—made of aluminum; non-corrosive; non-poisonous; readily attached with one operation; has liberal room for name and address of owner, number, etc.

FOR CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Send for Free Samples

Without obligation to you, please send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS, and Price List.

Name

Address (WG-8)

BETTER ORDER NOW—CARS ARE GOING TO BE SCARCE

**COTTON SEED CAKE—CORN
HAY—STOCK SALT—SUNRIPE STOCK FOOD**
BROWN BROKERAGE COMPANY, OGDEN, UTAH

AT YOUR SERVICE

DEALERS IN CAR LOTS

**Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed
Pea and Nut Cake**

**45% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.**

GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles

**LICE
KILLS ALL
SCAB MITES
3
SHEEP TICKS**

"BLACK LEAF 40" is the DIP

**DOES NOT INJURE CATTLE
SHEEP
WOOL**

When you DIP for SCABIES, why not use the dip which will KILL the scab mites, & at the same time, on cattle, KILL the LICE, & on sheep, KILL the TICKS & LICE?

When you DIP for SHEEP TICKS, why not use the dip which will KILL the ticks, & at the same time KILL the SCAB MITES & LICE?

LOW COST
NO SULPHUR IS REQUIRED

The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Louisville, Ky.

Officially permitted by
STATE VETERINARIANS
STATE LIVE STOCK BOARDS
U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY



KRESO DIP No. 1

(Standardized)

**KILLS SHEEP TICKS
and other parasites.**

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

**A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
ANIMAL OR FLEECE.**

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

**Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale
by All Druggists.**

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.**

**Kreso Dip No. 1
Blacklegoids
Germ-Free Blackleg
Vaccine (Aggressin)
Anthraxoids
Antianthrax Serum
Etc.**

CAN BE PROCURED
BY THE DRUG TRADE THROUGH

**SCHRAMM-JOHNSON
DRUGS**

63-65 So. West Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE SITUATION IN MONTANA

"Sooner or later it will be necessary to recognize the fact that the plains section of Montana outside a limited irrigation area is a grazing country, that it was intended by nature for that purpose and that dry farming is a gamble," said Frank W. Tubbs "After traversing the greater part of the state I have been forced to that conclusion. Wherever water is available farming may be carried on under ideal conditions, but on the bench lands and open plains grass is the logical crop. Ultimately, I believe the dry farmers will either vacate or adapt their methods to climatic conditions.

"This is the second year the Montana dry farmer has encountered adversity in the shape of aridity, but the sheepman is now involved. There is no scarcity of feed on the range, as rains early in the season created a growth. Water is lacking and feed is of little value when water holes go dry. So serious has the situation become that flock owners are confronted with the necessity of shipping to more favored localities. Range has been secured for that purpose in Wyoming and South Dakota, where spotted rains have occurred. This policy is possible with the big operator, but the small outfit cannot adapt itself to adverse circumstances as readily.

"In the mountain section lambs are fat and both grazing and water conditions good, but east of Billings and Great Falls the prospect is far from favorable. Lambs in that territory have been stunted and will go to market thin and at light weight, as grass died early and ewes had no milk. Cattlemen are faring no better than sheep raisers, and unless water holes are filled a gigantic migration will be inevitable. Many dry farmers with whom I talked expected to be forced to abandon their holdings. A condition such as exists at present makes grass good feed, but ruins a grain crop. If the livestock grower had water he would be well off.

"There is little dissatisfaction concerning wool prices. Growers are get-

ting anywhere from 58 to 64 cents and it looks like good money until the item of expense is considered. I met G. B. Pope at Miles City, and in talking wool asked him if he had taken this into his reckoning. He frankly admitted that he had not. Six years ago, I remember, a nephew of Pope was on a commission to ascertain cost of producing wool in Montana and figured that 12 cents a pound would be a fair approximation, but since then prices have gone up 40 to 200 per cent on everything the sheepman uses. Shearing now costs 20 to 30 cents per head, the lowest price I heard of this year being 17½ cents; herders receive as much as \$100 per month against \$40 and \$50 a few years ago, and expenses of feeding them has trebled. Sheep herders' appetite for bacon is proverbial, and bacon resembles so much gold now-a-days; so that if wool did not realize present prices the grower would be actually out of pocket.

"Trading has been absolutely at a standstill. Growers are holding for last year's prices for lambs and speculators, realizing that they cannot pay it, are not even making bids. Money is anything but easy, a factor that must be considered. A year ago bankers were disposed to encourage feeding, but demand for money is so urgent at present that they have been forced to reverse policy. There will be a market for feeding lambs, of course, but bankers are advising their people to put stuff in at prices that will warrant expectancy of getting out in better shape than last year. It is probable that most of the trading will be done at the market."

WHY THE NAVY USES MUTTON

Demand for heavy mutton has recently been abnormal. Sheep are usually a bad selling proposition, especially if fat during hot weather, but this year packers have been on a keen scent for big stuff, the bigger the better. On the other hand light sheep and yearlings have sold at a discount.

"The navy is eating mutton and there is nothing else to it," said a

meat expert. "Of course scarcity of heavy sheep is a factor. There are few fat native ewes and the Western country has not been sending us many heavy yearlings or fat wethers."

Killers have paid \$13.00@13.50 for fat ewes and a lot of Western yearlings that were anything but good have sold at \$14.50@15.50, choice heavy yearlings making \$16.00@16.50.

On the other hand cull stuff has sold at a discount. Last year there was a margin of only \$2 between cull and fat sheep, this season the range has been \$5.00@6.00 per hundred-weight. For this there is also a reason. Common cattle and bologna bulls have been plentiful, furnishing canners and sausage makers with abundance of raw material. Last year sheep of the junk variety were being used by both canners and sausage makers.

Present indications are that the government will continue purchasing heavy mutton as it can be used on troop transports to eke out deficient beef supply and furnish variety. On shipboard refrigeration makes the use of mutton possible whereas it cannot be fed to troops in the war zone and only to a limited extent in cantonments.

High prices for fat ewes will probably return to market many aged ewes that were taken out last season for breeding purposes, but failed to raise lambs.—J. E. P.

DRY WEATHER IN OREGON

The lower tier of counties in Oregon, consisting of Lake, Harney and Malheur are suffering from a protracted drouth such as has not been known for many years. Practically no rain has fallen this spring or summer, and the snowfall last winter was very light. In these counties a few cattle have died from drouth and a large number have been moved to other sections. About one-half the sheep of Oregon are owned in these three counties, and their prospects are anything but bright. Recently the sheepmen met at Lakeview and urged the government to assist in shipping cottonseed cake and hay to that section.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

Long Distance Phone
Wasatch 1826—1827.
Or Telegraph Us.

for **FAT HOGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

JOHN PINGREE, President
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President
GEORGE E. FORD, Sec'y, Treas. & Mgr.
C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

C. S. BURTON, President

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

C. S. TINGEY, Cashier

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$335,000.00.



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

JAMES PINGREE, President

HYRUM PINGREE, Cashier

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.**

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00.
No annual dues. 5600 stockholders,
proving the popularity of a breed that
advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes
on carlot at 1917 International Exposition.

H. M. Brown President
J. M. Wade, Sec'y, Lafayette, Indiana

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues.
Flock books free to members. Volume
XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees
now being received for Volume XVII.
Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Milford Center, Ohio.
For history of the breed, list of members,
rules, blanks, etc., address the
Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding
this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

A. J. KNOLLIN, Pres. BERT SMITH, Sec'y.
Pocatello, Idaho Charlotte, Mich.

CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other
sheep in the world has in it the capacity
for profit that has the "Dorset
Horn."

President—Fred Huyler, Gladstone,
N. J.
Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanics-
burg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information
and printed matter about Dorsets.

The National Wool Growers Association
urges breeders of eligible sheep
to keep them registered.

THE SAME OLD STORY

Reinstating the farm flock of sheep
is a laudable enterprise, but results
are not uniformly satisfactory. A big
native lamb crop was advertised, but
has failed to materialize. It is a repetition
of the same old experience demonstrating
the operation of the law of periodicity.

The old range ewe as a breeder has
not given uniformly satisfactory results.
This is not the fault of the aforesaid
veteran ovine matron, but of the man
handling her. Properly cared for and
fed she would have raised a lamb, but
neglect and a diet of scenery spoiled
the opportunity. Thousands of these
ewes accompanied by thin, runty lambs
are returning to market, disgusted
owners asserting that they are through
with sheep.

"What did you sell me these things
for?" asked a farmer. "They were
useless on the range, otherwise they
would have been held. I never could
use junk with decent results."

A little inquiry showed that he was
solely to blame. Not only had he
starved his ewes through the winter,
but no summer feed other than poor
pasture was provided. He expected

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular
sheep in the United States. They are
the most practical farmer's sheep in
existence.

Hampshires won first prize on car-
load wether lambs at 1916 International.
This car lamba won Grand Championship
over all breeds and all ages.

Hampshires sold at the highest average
price at the National Wool Growers
Auction sale in September, 1916.

The highest priced sheep sold at the
1917 Sale was a Hampshire.

The highest priced mutton sheep ever
sold in America was a Hampshire in
1917.

The highest priced ram ever sold
from the auction block in America was
a Hampshire in 1917.

The highest priced car of mutton
lambs ever sold in the world was a car
of Hampshires in 1915, the price being
42c per pound, having beaten all previous
records by 37 per hundred.

The sheep that always pleases; always
makes money; always wins. The best
mutton sheep in the world. Write the
secretary for information.

Robert Blastock, President, Donerail, Ky.
Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, 36 Wood-
land Ave., Detroit, Mich.

his ewes to pick up a living and pay
100 per cent on the investment. His
lambs came to market thin and un-
trimmed.

"Gimmie hogs," said one who had
scored failure with lambs. "Here my
lambs have to sell for \$15, while others
are getting \$18. You never see
hogs selling that way."

Catechised, he admitted feeding and
castrating his hogs. He was a good
hog man who knew nothing about
sheep and cared less. A small farm
flock was decidedly out of place.

Some of these failures are ascribed
by the more persistent ones to aged
ewes, a palpable error, as a yearling
ewe would have done no better under
the same conditions. Failure with
sheep is due to the same causes that
would spell disaster in other lines of
livestock husbandry, inefficiency in
handling. The theory that wool and
mutton production may be restored to
normal volume by the simple process
of multiplication is absurd. Years will
be required for the reinstatement process
and a large percentage of the ewes
sent to the country will return to record
failure. The average farmer understands
a hog from snout to tail and can handle
a bunch of cattle without much danger
of loss, but when he ventures into sheep
without knowing how, he is riding for a
fall.

There will be no big native lamb
crop this year and probably not in
1919. Continued high prices will be
necessary to put the business squarely
on its feet, the amateurs with no incentive
to learn being weeded out meanwhile.
In this process a lot of money may be
put into breeding stock at these prices
that will never return.—
J. E. P.

MONTANA WOOLS SHIPPED

Billings, Mont.—According to estimates,
about 2,000,000 pounds of Beaverhead
County's 1918 clip has been consigned
to Eastern houses under the new government
regulations. The bulk has gone to Boston,
with smaller lots to Chicago and Philadelphia.
—L. W.